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USSR ADMIRAL INTERVIEWED ON NAVAL PROPOSALS

AU291700 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 82 p 6

[Interview given by Admiral Nikolay Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, to APN commentator Vladimir Ostrovskiy: "To Reduce the Danger of Confrontation; Admiral N. Amelko on Proposals To Expand Confidence-Building Measures on the World Seas"; date and place not given, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WASHINGTON'S APPROACH TO THE NEW SOVIET PEACE PROPOSAL INITIATIVE CLEARLY SHOWS THAT IT IS AVERSE TO RELINQUISHING BOTH THE LINE AIMED AT CONFRONTATION AND THE ENDEAVOR TO CONTINUE ESCALATING THE FEVERISH ARMAMENT THAT IS SO DANGEROUS FOR MANKIND. THIS WAS STATED BY ADMIRAL NIKOLAY AMELKO, DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE USSR'S ARMED FORCES GENERAL STAFF, TO VLADIMIR OSTROVSKIY, APN COMMENTATOR.

According to the enterprising new peace proposals to mutually limit the activities of naval fleets on the world seas; which have been submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union is prepared to come to an agreement on withdrawing missile-carrying submarines on both sides from their present vast areas of combat patrol and limiting their cruising to areas within mutually agreed borders; and on expanding confidence-building measures on the seas and oceans, particularly so as to include the currently navigated routes. The Soviet Union also proposes not to open up another aspect of feverish armament; not to develop sea-launched long-range missiles with a flat trajectory.

Admiral Amelko recalled that, in the current complicated international situation, the realization of these proposals would contribute toward reducing world tension and toward substantially enhancing mutual security.

N. Amelko pointed out that American submarines, capable of launching missiles toward the territory of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries within 15 minutes are cruising on combat patrol in the Mediterranean, the northern Pacific, the central Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea. They represent a realistic danger to the security of the Soviet Union and other countries.

THIS DANGER IS ENHANCED BY FACT THAT THE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS OF U.S. NAVAL ASSAULT FORMATIONS ARE CRUISING IN THOSE WATERS AND ARE CAPABLE OF ATTACKING LAND AND SEA TARGETS 1,000 KILOMETERS AND MORE AWAY FROM THEIR COMBAT PATROL AREA. THE OPERATIONAL RADIUS OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT THAT ARE BASED ON CARRIER VESSELS AND WHICH CARRY NUCLEAR WEAPONS ENABLES THEM TO PLACE THE SOVIET CITIES DUSHANBE AND ASHKHABAD (IN CENTRAL ASIA) UNDER THREAT FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AREA, WITHOUT THE NEED TO REFUEL; AND THE CITIES BAKU, TASHKENT AND FRUNZE, WHEN REFUELLING IN THE AIR. THE AMERICAN SUBMARINES EQUIPPED WITH POSEIDON MISSILES ARE CAPABLE OF THREATENING WITH A NUCLEAR STRIKE FROM THE PERSIAN GULF AND THE RED SEA THE ENTIRE EUROPEAN PART OF THE USSR, AS WELL AS HUNGARY, BULGARIA, POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE GDR.

In these circumstances it became imperative for the Soviet Union to dispatch a smallish [nevelky] number of Soviet naval vessels into certain areas of the world seas. We have been forced to do this, N. Amelko stated. One should not forget that every American aircraft carrier holds up to 90 aircraft, including 40 nuclear weapon carriers. And how many nuclear missiles are targeted on us from the U.S. submarines?

The formations of Soviet naval vessels mentioned above include, as a rule, antisubmarine and patrol vessels, multipurpose submarines, and sometimes also cruisers. THE SOVIET VESSELS OPERATING ON THE WORLD SEAS ARE KEEPING A CONSTANT WATCH ON U.S. NAVAL FORMATIONS IN ORDER TO FRUSTRATE ANY SUDDEN ATTACK FROM THE SEA ON THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

The concentration of U.S. Navy and NATO forces in various areas of the world seas, which is said to be of "vital importance" for the United States, also constitutes a certain obstacle for the navigation of commercial ships, including Soviet ships. For instance, it is known that only one naval route can be navigated throughout the year leading through the Indian Ocean from western Soviet ports and the socialist countries to the eastern regions of the Soviet Union. For us these are most important connections.

Despite this, the Soviet naval vessels are not cruising in that area as a threat to U.S. territory; whereas Washington, which in the last few years has gone over to a frankly militarist policy, has at the same time significantly strengthened its naval formations in the Indian Ocean.

The expansion of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans is also of enormous significance. It would eliminate the justified concern about the possibility of a sudden attack on the mainland from the sea, and also make it possible to lower the armament level, including that of nuclear armament, in a number of areas on the world seas.

THIS WOULD BE A REALISTIC STEP TOWARD CHANGING CERTAIN AREAS INTO ATOM-FREE ZONES -- SOMETHING IN WHICH MOST STATES ARE VITALLY INTERESTED. IN THE END SUCH MEASURES WOULD LIMIT TO THE UTMOST THE POSSIBILITIES OF SUCH COLLISIONS BETWEEN NAVAL VESSELS AND COMMERCIAL SHIPS, as when the American G. Washington nuclear submarine rammed the Japanese Nishshio Maru cargo ship, or the missile-carrying Jacksonville submarine collided with a Turkish commercial ship near Virginia's shores.

It must be stressed that the suggested limiting of fleet activities is based on the principle of mutuality; this was grasped and positively appraised by millions of people in the world, as well as by the progressive public in the West -- but the White House immediately rejected the proposal.

The U.S. Government's fabricated rejection was based on the claim that the Soviet Union's proposal to limit nuclear submarine activities would allegedly enhance the "vulnerability of the American submarine fleet." Even the Americans themselves usually qualify such camouflage of aggressive intentions as a "conscious lie."

In reality, the United States is striving to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union at any price, and to ensure for itself naval domination in all areas of the world seas in the first place. EXPERTS KNOW VERY WELL THAT, CONTRARY TO THE SOVIET NAVAL FLEET, THE U.S. NAVY IS FOUNDED ON ASSAULT FORCES. IT HAS 14 ASSAULT AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, WHEREAS THE SOVIET NAVAL FLEET HAS NO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AT ALL. THE NUMBER OF SOVIET MULTIPURPOSE SUBMARINES IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF NATO SUBMARINES.

It is also obvious that official Washington is evading a serious appraisal of the Soviet proposal to ban the development of sea-launched long-range missiles. This is because the Pentagon is planning to open up yet another sphere of feverish nuclear armament, including armament on the seas, so as to reach the strategic U.S. goal -- to acquire significant supremacy over the Soviet Union in all components of the American triad.

It is no coincidence that Ronald Reagan's strategic program envisages building 13 submarines of the Ohio type; they are equipped with Trident missiles which, among other things, are meant to hit the Soviet launching pads for intercontinental missiles. The extended range of Trident missiles, their double payload capacity, and their strike accuracy place this kind of sea-launched nuclear weapon in the most prominent place, from the viewpoint of attacking Soviet targets. The Soviet Union cannot fail to take into account these U.S. endeavors which threaten its security, or the warmongering speeches of the responsible representatives of the Reagan government.

Contrary to the vital interests of the peoples, including American peoples, the United States and NATO are stepping up their preparations for a war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in harmony with the new American strategy for the eighties -- the strategy of "direct confrontation." The United States is preparing to conduct a "gigantic war on a vast territory against the USSR," both on the mainland and on the seas and oceans.

The leading role within the framework of this strategy is set apart for naval forces or, in other words, for the "ocean strategy." John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the navy, has frankly declared the Soviet naval fleet the basic and only enemy whom the United States "must be capable of destroying."

Admiral Nikolay Amelko concluded by stressing that the Soviet proposal is not a plea for peace. It is an appeal of the strong, an appeal for energetic action against the preparation and unleashing of a nuclear missile war.

As you can see, the Soviet Union and the United States differ in their approaches to the appraisal of the correlation of forces and the strategic equilibrium, the admiral stated. The Soviet Union considers an approximate equilibrium to provide a certain kind of guarantee that Washington will not dare take an ill-considered step. For the USSR, an approximate equilibrium in strategic weapons is the basis of the strategic military balance in the world, as well as of the maintenance of peace on earth.

However, as can be seen, parity alone does not suit the U.S. leadership, because it prevents the realization of the American "policy from the position of strength" in relation to the socialist countries and to the developing world.

It is exactly the constant concern for our security and the security of our allies that is ordering us to adopt measures to prevent the American endeavor to achieve supremacy, measures which would safeguard the Soviet Union against all possibilities. At the same time, we wish to lower the level of military confrontation between the sides, including a confrontation on the world seas; this would unconditionally consolidate the states' security and the people's confidence in the future.

PHYSICIANS FOR PEACE HOLD CONGRESS IN CAMBRIDGE

Appeal Issued

LD021354 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 May, TASS -- It is stressed in the appeal which was addressed by the international congress "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of a Nuclear War" to the heads of state of the USSR and the USA and to which Leonid Brezhnev's reply was published today, that a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for any country and for any people. Millions of people including those in the countries not attacked directly will die as a result of a nuclear war, the appeal says. Radioactive contamination would spread to vast areas and would pollute the entire biosphere. The effects of the use of nuclear weapons on all forms of life and on the very survival of the human race are unpredictable. So from the medical point of view the terms "limited war" or "victory" in such a war have no sense.

More than 200 physicians from 31 countries of Europe, America and Asia, who met in Cambridge, pointed out that no matter how difficult are the international problems, facing the world today, there is no acceptable alternative to their resolution through serious and honest negotiations, based upon realistic assessments and mutual respect, with account being taken of the security of all states. The imperative of our time is to rule out the very idea of the use of nuclear weapons, in any form, on any scale. Ultimately nuclear weapons must be destroyed before they destroy mankind.

The authors of the appeal urged that, as a first step, the nuclear powers cease all the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. They called upon the nuclear powers to unequivocally renounce the use of such weapons, and agree to prevent their introduction into any conflict. "We," the document stresses, "advocate effective bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the limitation, reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons."

"As leaders of the two most powerful nations, you can render immeasurable service to generations living and those yet unborn by ending the growth of nuclear arsenals and the current drift towards confrontation and nuclear catastrophe. Only the reversal of the arms race can ensure the security of the planet as a whole. We are aware of the responsibility you carry. We offer our unwavering support to your efforts to prevent nuclear war", the authors of the appeal stressed.

Brezhnev Sends Message

LD021408 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 May, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a message in reply to the co-chairmen of the international congress "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War", the American Professor Bernard Lown and the Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Chazov. The message says:

"It is with great attention that I have familiarised myself with the message sent to me by the participants in the second international congress "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War" addressed to the heads of state of the USSR and the USA.

"I fully share your concern over the alarming situation, which is taking shape in the world today. The danger of war is growing, and this is a direct result of the attempts at opposing strength to common sense, at looking for benefit in confrontation, rather than in cooperation with others.

"The Soviet Union calls upon all governments of the world for common sense and responsibility. Many states are overburdened with social, economic, demographic and other problems. It is important to look for ways for their resolution and not strive to unleash a war, including nuclear war. The speculation that a nuclear war can be made limited is only a camouflage of far-reaching plans for unleashing a universal nuclear war.

"The use of nuclear weapons irrespective of the scale would be a crime against the entire mankind. Considering this, I share your conclusion that a nuclear war would be fatal for any country and for any people, against which that weapon would be used.

"Delivering our planet from the danger threatening it, preserving peace is the supreme duty of the leaders of states to their peoples, to mankind. We should leave to the generations to come not a planet mutilated by explosions, but a flowering one. So that light should not fade over the earth, it is necessary to put up without delay insurmountable obstacles to nuclear war.

"The Soviet Union is ready for most radical agreements in this direction with other countries. We have more than once proposed the creation of nuclear-free zones, liquidation in Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. That would be a truly 'zero option' and not the false one, which is often talked about in the West. Here one notion shall not be substituted for another. It takes specific actions here.

"The warnings and considerations from scientists -- medical men and physicists deserve, as it seems to me, most serious attention. You are concerned for the health and life of people, and through this prism you are looking at the actions of states and their representatives. This, in the final analysis, is, perhaps, the sole correct view, for the essence of the policy of states should be service to the peoples.

"Your support for the efforts to limit and reduce nuclear weapons is welcomed in the Soviet Union. Making it understandable to peoples what danger is looming large over mankind, what will be its consequences, means making a considerable contribution to the struggle for preventing that threat, for preventing the measureless evil, which has been accumulated in the nuclear arsenals.

"Please convey the best wishes of success to all participants in the movement 'Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War' in their noble thoughts and deeds."

COMMENTARY ON U.S. SINCERITY ON SUMMIT TALKS

WAO31500 Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 20 Apr 82 pp 1-4

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political analyst: "Brezhnev-Reagan: When and What To Talk About?"]

[Text] Of late President Reagan suddenly displayed interest in meeting the Soviet leader. He said he would like to meet Leonid Brezhnev in New York at a UN General Assembly special session early in June.

President Brezhnev replied that, considering the need to prepare the summit very thoroughly, it would be more expedient to hold it in October and on neutral territory. The latter considerations are most important: a dialogue must be a dialogue. This means that a truly serious talk is possible not in the course of some other event, but when the time and attention of the two leaders are wholly devoted to each other.

For justice sake, it should be recalled that the Soviet Union was the first to suggest Soviet-US dialogue. Ronald Reagan heard this proposal of Leonid Brezhnev as early as February 23, 1981, that is, exactly a month after his coming to the White House. Leonid Brezhnev invariably stressed the need for active dialogue with the U.S. at all levels, saying that a summit meeting, which is called upon to justify the hopes pegged on it, is decisive in this respect.

However, in the course of many weeks and months the US President was either making it clear that he was not ready to consider this proposal seriously, or was vaguely hinting at the possibility of such a meeting in the future. But Ronald Reagan never failed to make one reservation: such a meeting should be thoroughly prepared. As we see, Brezhnev agrees with Reagan on this point.

Why did it take the US President 57 weeks to display interest in meeting the Soviet leader? And why did he choose this moment to acknowledge the expediency of the dialogue?

The answer to the first question lies evidently in that in the course of all preceding weeks the new US President was channeling all his ideas and actions into the drive towards enhanced confrontation with the Soviet Union and the arms buildup in line with his Party-proposed plan of "attaining military supremacy over the USSR."

The answer to the second question is determined by that to the first: in the face of this unprecedented escalation of nuclear blackmail the world community and the Americans themselves had no other choice but to voice their anxiety over this policy and their emphatic protest against it.

The current stage of US foreign policy can justifiably be described as a "session of large-scale verbal manoeuvres". Their first aim is to head off the wave of protest and to impart a more peaceful look to the image of the Administration. The second goal is to present the United States as a side which has intercepted the initiative in proposals on arms reduction.

Reagan even contrived to qualify the Soviet unilateral freeze on the SS-20 missiles as a measure which did not go far enough, although this is the first time in history that a leading military power unilaterally and of its own free will renounces further modernization of one of its major types of weapons. Meanwhile, the US arms conveyor belt did not slow down even for a moment, but, conversely, was gaining momentum all the time.

Obviously, Washington has decided that the easiest and the most tempting way of neutralizing the anti-nuclear movement without stopping the conveyor is setting forth outwardly effective ideas on arms reduction which would shift the whole burden to the USSR. This thought runs all through Reagan's speech broadcasted on Saturday, April 17. So, one should not be surprised if US diplomacy, in its bid to thicken the smokescreen, will be trying to use different future world forums for launching similar propaganda meant to safeguard the Pentagon's interests and to secure unilateral advantages over the USSR.

What suggests the idea that the US side is not yet ready for a serious dialogue? To answer this question it is enough to recall its reaction to the simplest and most concrete proposals made by the USSR since Reagan's coming to power. They were either left without an answer, or viewed as irritating obstacles in the way of the US war machine, which was gathering speed.

So what were these proposals about?

The Soviet Union proposed:

- limiting the deployment of new missile submarines and signing a treaty to ban the modernization of the old and the development of the new ballistic missiles installed on these submarines;
- not opening a new channel of the arms race, in part, not producing ground-based and sea-based long-range missiles;
- giving mutual commitment on not being the first to use nuclear weapons, for, as Leonid Brezhnev said, if there is no first, or second strike, there will be no nuclear war at all;
- coming to terms within the framework of the Geneva talks on radical mutual reductions of medium-range nuclear weapons (by two-thirds already by the year 1990) with the ultimate goal of fully ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons -- medium-range and tactical ones alike;
- resuming, without delay, the talks on strategic arms reductions so as to preserve all the positive which has been achieved in this field, in part, key accords under SALT-2.

The rest of the world agreed with the USSR that it was extremely important to switch the effort of the two leading nuclear powers from the arms race to "disarmament race," which, in effect, was the essence of many Soviet proposals, only part of which we have cited here.

Even in the US itself, some quarters previously involved in the elaboration of the strategy and programmes of arms buildup were growing increasingly disappointed and dissatisfied over US refusal to ratify SALT-2. There was also growing demand for reconsideration of this question by the Government and Congress.

It goes without saying the past time has called into being some circumstances which demand what may be described as largely cosmetic amendments. But few realistic people, free of narrow group interests, doubt that the major accords of SALT-2 and the SALT process as such must be fully rehabilitated.

However, at his March 31 press-conference, at which President Reagan voiced his wish to meet the Soviet President in New York, he also made it clear that the concern about the implementation of new military programmes has wholly pushed into the background the problem of return to the specific and well-balanced accords already achieved during the eight-year long talks between the USSR and the US.

So, in future the world public will judge the sincerity of the US administration vis-a-vis dialogue with the USSR by US approach to key directions of bridling the arms race and establishing new ceilings for individual types of nuclear weapons (and this, exactly, is the first real prerequisite for a freeze, a prerequisite which Washington disavowed in 1979 together with the SALT-2 treaty), as well as by US attitude to other aforementioned Soviet proposals. As for the Soviet Union, it has clearly voiced its readiness to consider relevant proposals of the United States, provided they conform to the only acceptable principles of reciprocity, equality and undiminished security.

BOGDANOV COMMENTARY ON U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY

WA301500 Moscow VEK XX I MIR in Russian No 2, 1982 pp 15-17

[Article by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the United States and Canada: "U.S. Nuclear Policy -- Source of the Danger of War"]

[Text] We are witnessing and participating in a complex and stormy period in world politics and the acute class confrontation of two forces in the international arena, one of which consistently advocates the preservation of peace, while the other wishes to undermine the positive achievements of the last decade, add a new twist to the arms race spiral and push mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe.

V.I. Lenin noted the more or less stable division of the bourgeoisie into different strata, groups and factions, a part of which constantly gravitates toward a military solution of the question. It is such bellicose groups which are currently calling the tune in American foreign policy. They constitute the bulk of the Reagan Republican administration's military, political, economic and propaganda machinery and operate under the slogan "there are things that are more important than peace." Generally, this slogan does not reveal anything new to us. Reducing peace to the role of a secondary factor in international relations fits perfectly logically within the framework of the American doctrine of global domination. It is corroborated by past and present U.S. nuclear policy.

It has never escaped specialists' attention that U.S. policy in the nuclear sphere has two dimensions, as it were. One is the so-called declarative policy. This is an aggregate of public pronouncements by the President, secretary of defense, secretary of state and other high representatives of the administration. The pronouncements are sustained, as a rule, in moderate, restrained tones designed to create a favorable, beneficial impression of U.S. intentions in the sphere of the use of nuclear weapons.

The other dimension is actual policy. It is not intended for the eyes and ears of the world public, and there is no question of moderation and restraint here. It is a strategy of waging a nuclear war against the USSR, a very important component of which is the choice of targets in our country for planned strikes.

Much became known about "actual policy" following promulgation of Presidential Directive 59 in 1980 and subsequent speeches by very responsible representatives of the U.S. administration and a number of congressional hearings. It was formulated in various presidential memoranda and also in the periodically updated directive of the secretary of defense "Policy on the Use of Nuclear Weapons." As far as its practical implementation is concerned, this is occurring within the framework of the Combined Operations Plan -- the main document of the U.S. Supreme National and Strategic Air Command -- a document controlling the start and nature of a nuclear war.

Since the Americans acquired nuclear weapons they have been planning a nuclear war. It is well known, for example, that 51 days after Japan's capitulation, the Truman administration was submitted proposals on the possibility of a "limited" nuclear strike against 20 Soviet cities and, at the end of 1945, a plan for a big war against the USSR in Europe. In 1949 the Joint Chiefs of Staff developed the well-known Dropshot Plan. In other words, in the period of the monopoly possession of the atomic bomb the United States constantly displayed provocative aggressiveness against our country.

At the start of the 1950's, when the U.S. monopoly was undermined, the plans for a war against the USSR had to be drawn up from scratch. A policy was adopted of a so-called "counterforce" war in which hopes were put on destruction of the Soviet Union's strategic missiles and on depriving it of a chance at a retaliatory strike. The rapid growth of American strategic nuclear forces began: from 40 atomic bombs in 1948 to more than 9,000 strategic warheads currently.

A new version of the Combined Operations Plan came into force on 1 January 1976. It provides for the American strategic forces targeting several thousand targets on USSR territory. As follows from material published in the United States and, primarily, congressional hearings, the offensive version of this plan envisions the destruction not only of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces but its conventional armed forces also. In addition, it provides for a strike against Soviet troops and military targets in the Far East. These plans also incorporate other highly dangerous and, to be blunt, provocative intentions threatening our country's national existence and aimed primarily at undermining our society's political system.

When, in the last decade, the Soviet Union reached parity -- which the Americans were forced to acknowledge in the well-known agreements on strategic arms limitation -- the possibilities of the use of power, including military, methods of struggle against the USSR and against the national liberation movement proved to have narrowed considerably. The military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact became a prerequisite for the successes of detente policy.

Understandably, parity did not suit America's imperial leaders, who currently predominate in Washington's policy. They wish to break open the rough equivalence of the two sides' strategic potential and achieve strategic nuclear superiority over the USSR. As a screen, instead of simple "restraint," a policy of so-called "effective restraint" was proclaimed.

The Seventh Annual National Security Conference, at which those directly involved in planning nuclear war in the Pentagon assembled, was held in July 1980. They rejected the principle of Soviet-American nuclear parity as an acceptable policy for the 1980's and proposed that preference be given to "national strategic concepts" over the interests of arms control.

The new decisions on strategic systems are directly related to actual policy and realization of the strategy of a nuclear war against the USSR. The Reagan administration has proven to be not simply the godfather of the so-called "offensive legacy" of the Democrats. The decisions which it has made signify a further buildup of the United States' counterforce potential. The MX system is particularly dangerous in this respect: has 10 warheads and high accuracy. The new Trident-2 missile system will also serve counterforce ambitions. The decisions to deploy sea-based cruise missiles and certain others considerably broaden U.S. strategic potential and at the same time disrupt the balance of forces in the world. Thus the present U.S. administration's policy of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union in all components of the strategic triad can be clearly discerned. According to the new calculations of "the strategists of empire," which have lengthened considerably the list of targets to be struck in the USSR, it is essential that American have 15,000-20,000 warheads compared with the 9,000 which it currently possesses.

The U.S. Senate hearings on the strategy of nuclear war, which were completely secret and made public in an edited version in February 1981, clearly showed that American ruling circles adhere firmly to a policy of first use of nuclear weapons, irrespective of the enemy's actions; are increasing the possibility of a disarming strike; do not rule out a preventive nuclear attack; and envisage the possibility of the launch of strategic missiles on warning. Senator Glenn's threat at the hearings had a cynical ring: "... they [the Russians] would lose not 20 million, as in World War II, which they continue to go on about in all their speeches, but many times more."

It is perfectly clear that the American ruling clique is putting its main hopes almost exclusively in the military-technical factor. It has lost the capacity for putting forward major positive initiatives of a political-strategic nature. And this is extraordinarily dangerous inasmuch as it creates the grounds for adventurism in international politics.

The Soviet side will not permit disturbance of parity, which was a historic achievement and landmark, and will take effective steps to restore the balance of forces. The United States will again be responsible for the latest twist of the arms race spiral.

At the end of 1981 the UN General Assembly, at the initiative of the Soviet Union, declared any state's first use of nuclear weapons as the most serious crime against mankind. At the same time the Soviet Union proposes condemnation as contrary to the laws of human morality and high ideals of the United Nations any doctrines and any actions which push the world toward catastrophe. The Soviet plan also provides for a large package of other not only political-legal but also material measures reducing to nothing the danger of a nuclear conflict. Our peace-loving state truly is not sparing efforts for a search for "zero solutions" in a sphere where a threat to the human race's very existence arises.

In the United States and certain other Western countries a sober evaluation of the new Soviet initiative is being impeded by the "Soviet military threat" myth. It is now perfectly obvious that in the eyes of bellicose strategists of empire it is the rough equivalence and parity achieved by the Soviet Union, which has been recorded in the SALT agreements, which is the "military threat."

This fact is being carefully disguised and camouflaged by a stream in incompatible indicators, arbitrarily contrived figures, falsified data on strategic arms and intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and so forth. Genuine concern for the preservation of peace demands the immediate ejection of the "Soviet military threat" bogey, which is nurturing the supporters of "military solutions" and poisoning the international atmosphere.

MOSCOW PAPER VIEWS OIL WAR BETWEEN OPEC, WEST

PMO31431 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 3

[O. Nikiforov dispatch: "Battle for Oil"]

[Text] Vienna -- I forced my way with difficulty through a crowd of policemen. Finally I managed to reach the entrance to the Intercontinental Hotel, where an extraordinary session of OPEC was taking place. By the hotel doors I had to pass through a metal arch like those installed in airports. Supersensitive instruments supplemented by X-rays reacted even to the metal body of a ballpoint pen. Here, too, employees of the criminal police were skillfully frisking visitors and searching their briefcases. Vienna policemen well remember the "lesson" taught them by terrorists in 1975, when all 50 participants in a routine OPEC conference were in the hands of criminals for a while.

But today the 13 ministers who had come to Vienna had to fear quite different "terrorists" -- those who sit in state in business offices in the city of London and New York's Wall Street.

There was just one item on the agenda -- the price of a barrel of oil. A situation that is paradoxical at first glance characterizes the position on the international oil markets today. There is too much oil, because far more is being produced than consumed. As a result, the price of "black gold" is plummeting, and the OPEC countries' incomes are falling with it.

How, then, does it happen that there is an oil surplus after two energy crises in 1973 and 1979, when everyone was literally shouting about the oil shortage and West European governments even introduced all kinds of restrictions like days free of motor transport?

In order to understand everything it is necessary to go back some 10 years. In 1973 the oil-producing countries, which had united in the OPEC organization back in 1960, deprived the international oil cartel (the notorious "seven sisters") -- the Exxon, Mobil, Gulf, Texaco, Shell and Standard Oil of California corporations -- of the right to set oil prices on the capitalist market. The oil-producing countries almost everywhere liquidated foreign concessions and began to control more than 90 percent of liquid fuel production through their national state companies. An important stage in the struggle against "oil imperialism and neocolonialism" was completed.

But the tankers, pipelines and oil refineries remained in the hands of the "seven sisters." Despite having lost direct control over oil sources in the majority of OPEC countries, the oil corporations retained the monopoly in the sphere of distribution. Thus, according to the figures in the Austrian newspaper BOERSENZEITUNG, only 4 percent of the world's tanker fleet now sails under the OPEC flag. The oil-producing countries possess only 7 percent of the world's oil-refining capacities. OPEC exports to the world market 25 times less petroleum products than crude oil. Thus, the "seven sisters" have kept control of the wholesale and retail sales markets for oil and petroleum products.

By relying on the International Energy Agency [IEA], which Western states set up in 1974 as an organizational counterbalance to OPEC, neocolonialists have drawn up a whole range of measures for the struggle against oil-producing countries. They gambled on coordinating the actions of the "seven sisters" with the ruling circle of the West's leading industrially developed countries. The discovery of large oil reserves on the continental shelf of the North Sea also played into the hands of OPEC's enemies. Even though the production of one barrel of oil from the North Sea costs more than 25 times as much as from the majority of modern fields in the capitalist world, the "seven sisters" invested huge sums in just those fields, and not in those under OPEC control. The high-quality North Sea oil, being sold at considerably lower prices, began competing successfully with the oil being offered by OPEC and began gradually squeezing it from world markets.

Having accumulated considerable stocks of liquid fuel during the years of the oil boom, the oil monopolies simultaneously began dumping an additional 3-4 million barrels on the market every day, bringing down the price of OPEC oil. The oil monopolies also use the sales network, which is in their hands, as an additional means of pressure. They refuse to purchase oil from "inconvenient" OPEC countries, among which they number all that try to oppose "oil neocolonialism."

"Austria's experience," the Vienna newspaper VOLKSSTIMME points out, "confirms the fact that, if monopolies dominate the market, the consumer, despite falling prices for raw materials, still comes out the loser." Indeed, the incomes of the "seven sisters" increase by an average of 10 percent a year regardless of whether the price of crude oil rises or falls.

The set of "anti-OPEC" weapons also includes a long-term energy-saving program formulated within the IEA framework. The West's leading industrially developed countries have managed to cut oil consumption by approximately 14 percent by using new technology and alternative sources of energy. For example, the super-economical passenger car made by the well-known West German firm of Volkswagenwerk, with an Audi 80 diesel engine, which has now gone on sale, consumes only 2.27 liters of fuel over 100 km at a constant speed of 60 km per hour. This is achieved not only thanks to using a diesel engine, but also thanks to using special tires and economical forms of chassis.

Oil production methods are changing too. According to the West German magazine CAPITAL, until recently approximately 30 percent of the oil remained in the wells. Now specialists of the Bayer firm (FRG) have elaborated two methods of extracting the oil residue from exhausted wells. With the help of one of them the oil is washed out by special chemicals, like "grease from a plate." The other method is based on liquid polymers which literally force oil out of the rock. These are just two examples, but far more could be cited.

The economic crisis which has now hit all Western countries has also played into the hands of OPEC's enemies. "The slump," DER SPIEGEL points out, "has brought about a reduction of approximately 15-30 percent in energy consumption."

A difficult problem faced the participants in the Vienna OPEC conference. It was further complicated by the fact that there was no unity among the 13 OPEC members. The American NEWSWEEK magazine points out that Saudi Arabia -- the biggest oil producer within OPEC -- invariably advocated linking oil prices to the economic development rates of Western countries. In other words, its policy accorded in many respects with the "tastes and ideas of the 'seven sisters'" about OPEC as the "raw materials appendage" of the West. Iran and Iraq, which have been waging a months-long exhausting war with each other and need considerable financial means, occupied a special position. The most consistent opponents of "oil neocolonialism" -- Algeria, Libya and Nigeria -- found themselves in a difficult situation. For it is precisely against them that the "seven sisters" inflicted the chief strike. Anticipating victory, the Western press was already trumpeting about the inevitable collapse of OPEC. But the "prophets" miscalculated. Fundamental interests triumphed. After complex consultations lasting many hours, the conference participants managed to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution. They agreed to reduce oil production from 20.5 million to 17.5 million barrels a day for 3 months, while retaining the old price of \$34 a barrel.

It is hard to say now whether this solution is a real way out of the situation which has been created. It might to some extent prevent a further drop in the price of "black gold." But will it be for long? Is this rather passive resistance to the "seven sisters'" pressure sufficient to safeguard the oil-producing countries' interests? The future will answer these questions. However, the first commentaries which have appeared in the Western press already attest that OPEC's enemies do not intend to lay down their arms. A long struggle lies ahead.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON EAST-WEST TRADE, GAS PIPELINE

LD031540 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- "The Soviet Union is unswervingly following the course of promoting mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation with all countries," Professor Georgiy Skorov, deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, stated at the international conference "Trade Unions for Trade and Economic Cooperation and Social Progress Under Conditions of Peace" in Moscow today. The conference is attended by representatives of trade union organizations from 110 countries.

"The national interests of West European countries," the speaker said, "demand the maintenance and extension of economic contacts with socialist states. This is illustrated, in particular, by the growth of East-West international trade, which last year reached the value of 110,000 million dollars, the highest level in the post-war period."

The Soviet scholar stressed that the implementation of the largest project of our time, the building of a gas pipeline linking Western Siberia and Western Europe, has a positive effect on the international situation. This pipeline stretching for about 4,600 km will make it possible to export 40,000 million cubic metres of natural gas a year from the USSR to West European countries.

Never before have "two Europes" concluded such a long-term mutually beneficial agreement on business cooperation, one that extends into the next millennium, Skorov said.

The scholar pointed out that by the 1990's Western Europe would meet one-third of its natural gas needs with the help of the USSR. Gas will become cheaper in Europe, and we will spend part of our earnings, Skorov said, to buy the goods we need abroad. All this will make it possible to create tens of thousands of new jobs in the West.

The Soviet scholar characterised as "an example of negative influence on the international situation" the folding up of U.S. economic relations with the USSR, Poland and other socialist countries. "These activities of the White House," he continued, "not only do damage to the economy but poison the political atmosphere, whip up tension and incite mutual mistrust."

"Trade is not a tap which can be turned off all of a sudden and then turned on again," the speaker continued. "It calls for stability, trust and respect for the commitments assumed. Disregard for these rules brings about a loss of markets and economic losses." This is precisely what is happening to the U.S. companies, which are replaced in trade with the Soviet Union by companies from West European countries, Skorov added.

It is more than time to give up using trade as a lever of economic pressure and a means of achieving political ends, the speaker said in conclusion.

MOSCOW REPORTS SINKING OF ARGENTINE CRUISER

LD040924 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Argentina has said Britain's actions in the conflict over the Falklands, or the Malvinas, are a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and of the corresponding resolution of the Security Council.

A British submarine torpedoed and sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, which was beyond the 200-mile blockade zone declared by Britain. So far, only some 150 crewmembers have been rescued. On Saturday 11 men were killed and 17 wounded as a result of British air raids on the Falklands. According to reports from Buenos Aires, the aggressor has lost five fighter planes and two helicopters. The Argentine Government has called the United States an accomplice to the British aggression. Many other Latin American nations have also denounced Washington for its pro-British stand. The leading Soviet daily PRAVDA says the U.S. has renounced its last attempts to simulate neutrality, and openly took the side of its NATO ally.

PYM REAFFIRMS BRITISH PLANS TO 'ESCALATE'

LD031948 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] New York, 3 May, TASS -- Britain's Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, currently here, has reaffirmed the intention of Margaret Thatcher's government to continue to escalate the British military presence in the South Atlantic and stake on a military solution of the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It was our strategy from the very beginning to exert diplomatic, economic and military pressure on Argentina, and we shall continue to act in this way, he told a press conference at the U.N. headquarters.

The foreign secretary expressed particular satisfaction with the fact that the United States finally sided with Britain in this conflict. We were sure that this would happen, he said.

MOSCOW REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS ON ARGENTINA

Chigir Analysis

LD031620 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- By openly supporting the Thatcher Conservative Government in the British-Argentine conflict, the Washington administration has reaffirmed that its much-advertised "impartiality" and "neutrality" in the matter were nothing else than a smoke-screen concealing the real essence of imperialist policies pursued by the United States. And although Washington leaders, including U.S. Secretary of State Haig, keep talking about their readiness to help the sides find a settlement, there is no doubt whatsoever as to what kind of "settlement" they are pressing for.

The Government of the United States is acting shoulder to shoulder with Britain, defending its colonialist course. This became quite clear already at the consultative meeting of foreign ministers of the Organisation of American States (OAS) member-countries at the end of April. At the meeting Haig said that the provisions of the inter-American Rio de Janeiro Treaty on Mutual Assistance could not be applied to the situation that had taken shape in the South Atlantic. He made it quite clear that the United States and Britain were linked by military obligations within the framework of the NATO alliance.

After the meeting U.S. diplomacy started working toward conjuring up an artificial pretext to justify its openly pro-British position. For this purpose the United States offered Argentina deliberately tough and unacceptable terms of settlement. Its plan was obvious: to create a semblance that Argentina, not Britain, is being "implacable". And now, hypocritically alleging that Argentina failed to agree to a compromise, Washington has dotted its "i's", declaring its readiness to render material assistance to Great Britain and at the same time announcing an end to the supply of military materials to Argentina and the introduction of economic sanctions against it.

This is the real worth of the sweet talk of Washington leaders about "inter-American solidarity." Washington's solidarity turns out to be, as far as Latin American states, in this case Argentina, are concerned, a policy of sanctions, blackmail and threats. By making attempts to "punish" Argentina, unwilling to submit to neocolonialist diktat, the U.S. administration together with Britain and other NATO allies flout elementary norms of international law, the United Nations Charter, the principles of international trade and economic relations. For it is only one international body, the United Nations Security Council, which has the right to introduce sanctions. No individual country or a bloc of countries have any right, and this is recorded in the U.N. Charter, to resort to illegal measures of this kind.

The Soviet Union, other socialist countries have repeatedly warned that the policy of economic sanctions, blockades, and boycott or any other discriminatory practice used by the United States and its NATO allies in interstate relations is spearheaded against Third World countries. Attempts to use this policy with respect to the Soviet Union which has a powerful economy and abundant resources, let alone with respect to the socialist community, are prospectless. As to the countries the development of which largely depends on foreign economic and trade relations, their interests can, indeed, be seriously damaged by the imperialist policy. And to be sure modern colonialists do exploit that factor, using against the developing states methods of trade and economic sanctions, alongside military might, as a vehicle of blackmail, pressure and diktat.

Sanctions against Argentina announced by the United States and other NATO countries again reveal the mendacity of their allegations that they are "friends of the developing countries." All peaceful and democratic forces of the world strongly condemn the course hostile to Argentina followed by the United States and NATO as a whole which have embarked on the road of supporting colonialist claims of British aggressors.

Moscow's Position 'Unchanged'

LD031640 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 3 May 82

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 May, TASS -- The more tense the situation around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands grows and the more straightforward the methods with the help of which Britain, backed by the United States, is building up its pressure on Argentina, the clearer it becomes that we have here a manifest action of the imperialist policy "from positions of strength" and that the makers of this policy, openly demonstrating the worth of their talk about "adherence to peace" and "respect" for the independence of sovereign countries and peoples, obviously have no wish to reckon with the indubitable fact that nowadays any seat of tension, wherever it might flare up, is bound to become a factor of the deterioration of the international situation as a whole.

London, which once was stubbornly disregarding the U.N. resolutions on the decolonization of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, began brandishing weapons as soon as the Argentine flag had been hoisted over those islands. The imperial ambitions of the British ruling circles have been particularly manifest during the past few days, when the roar of the guns of the British armada, plying the waters of the southern Atlantic, has been heard all over the world and when British Foreign Secretary Pym has been threatening "to teach a lesson" [to] sovereign Argentina, while in London, according to DAILY TELEGRAPH, preparations are in full swing for the decisive stage of the crisis with the landing of troops on the islands. What is this if not the grossest disregard for the fundamental principles of international law? The provisions of the U.N. Charter, resolutely demanding that the members of the community of nations refrain in their international affairs from the threat or use of force, seem not to be applicable to Britain.

What has been said above holds true for the United States in full measure. It seems not long ago that Washington bristled on every occasion -- or without any occasion at all -- with highfalutin talk to the effect that the United States was all but the most "loyal friend" and "dependable ally" of the Latin American countries and that it was prepared, if need were, to honour the commitments assumed and take part in the "collective defence" of those countries.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently mentioned the 1947 Rio Treaty on inter-American reciprocal assistance when he, addressing the Organization of American States, laid down U.S. plans of intervention in Central American and Caribbean countries under the pretext of "protecting" those countries, although it is common knowledge that no one except U.S. imperialism poses a threat to the independence of countries in the region. But now there has emerged a situation in which one of the Latin American states, Argentina, is indeed threatened with the British mailed fist. The Washington "friend" has not only "forgotten" the inter-American assistance treaty, not only pointedly refused to subscribe to the decision of the consultative conference of the foreign ministers of the OAS countries, which called on Britain to put an end to military operations, but openly stated its support for London. The visit of the selfsame Pym to Washington is intended to expand coordination of British-U.S. strategy and tactics in the conflict and to mount colonial pressure on Argentina. Needless to say, all this fits perfectly into Washington's global imperialist line, its core being the expansion of U.S. and NATO influence and presence wherever possible.

The British-Argentine conflict (and there is every reason to speak, apparently, about a U.S.-backed British aggression against Argentina) demonstrates anew whence comes the true threat to the sovereign states and to peace and the security of nations rather than the threat invented in the Western propaganda centres. This ambition of those imperialist circles in the West which regard strength as all but a universal method of conducting international affairs, create ever new seats of tension and try to revive "gunboat diplomacy."

As for the Soviet Union, its attitude to the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands remains unchanged: Our country, strongly opposed to colonialism in any form or manifestation, is convinced that the restoration of the colonial status of these islands, sought by London and those supporting its militarist venture, is inadmissible and that the dispute should be settled in accordance with the well-known U.N. resolutions by peaceful means, at the negotiating table.

Anglo-American 'Compact'

LD031754 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 3 May 82

[Anatoliy Gan commentary]

[Text] The British air raids on the Falkland Islands last Saturday made it plain Mrs Thatcher and her war cabinet have taken the escalation of the Anglo-Argentine conflict into a new phase. Beyond doubt the two countries are now dangerously close to a full-scale military clash in the South Atlantic.

(?At the same) this new act of aggression of Britain's part has completely exposed the myth of America's role as a self-styled mediator in the conflict. In reality the much-publicized shuttle diplomacy of the Secretary of State Alexander Haig was nothing but a screen to cover up the Anglo-American compact against Argentina. Haig moreover was winning time to enable the British naval armada to reach the area of the Falklands. All this is born out by facts. Three events which the whole world is now talking about took place surprisingly synchronously. These were the British air raids on the Falklands, the arrival of the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, in Washington, and the U.S. announcement that it was imposing military and economic sanctions on Argentina.

In Washington the British foreign secretary was quite frank. He is seeking American military and material support and, most important of all, coordination of Anglo-American strategy in the conflict with Argentina.

And what is that if not an Anglo-American compact against a nonaligned country and an Anglo-American challenge to the Third World?

British propaganda is doing its best to keep people from thinking about this by whipping up jingoism and praising the redoubtable British prime minister and the noble American President, who has at last openly sided with Britain. At the same time nothing is said of the fact that the American big brother is doing this by no means for Britain's sake. If real war should break out over the Falklands it could be a long and bloody war, as has been predicted in Britain and other countries. And it would be British, not American, lads who would be losing their lives in that war. They would be dying for the sake of reimposing a colonial status on these Argentine-owned islands, which is as criminal as it is senseless.

Mrs Thatcher's belligerent stance in the Falkland crisis is in American interests, for British soldiers by their efforts and possibly their lives would be teaching the Third World countries an object lesson. They would be in effect telling those countries, especially in Latin America, that unruliness such as that displayed by Argentina would be sternly punished. What's more, Washington expects that London, having taught this object lesson with the help of its big brother, will thank him by turning over the Falklands for use not just as an American strategic base but also, which is even more important, as a potential source of rich mineral resources.

The days are (?thus) over when Britain traditionally made other countries pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her. Blinded by her relapse of colonialism, Britain now seems ready to do the same for America. This, however, raises another question. How willing to engage in such activities are the electors who installed Mrs Thatcher at No 10 Downing Street? The jingoism whipped up by British propaganda is naturally preventing many people from grasping what is really going on. But all this hysteria won't last long, especially if there is real bloodshed in the South Atlantic, which is the purpose of the militarist actions of Mrs Thatcher's war cabinet. That this process has indeed begun is evident from the public opinion poll carried out by the SUNDAY TIMES, which revealed that three out of every five people in Britain are opposed to the use of force to repossess the Falklands.

Soltan Commentary

LD031420 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Military operations have begun in the southern Atlantic near the Falkland, or Malvinas Islands. Reports from London and Buenos Aires on the first fighting are contradictory, but there have been casualties. The newspaper NEWS OF THE WORLD says Britain regards the fighting as a prelude to a direct invasion into the islands. The American TIMES weekly outlines in detail the so-called plan of a military settlement of the Anglo-Argentine conflict worked out and approved by the British Government. According to the magazine, in the NATO blockade of the archipelago imposed by London proves to be ineffective, the Cabinet of Margaret Thatcher will order the bombing of certain targets on Argentina's mainland, and of course such an action would inevitably result in a sharp and extremely dangerous escalation of the armed clash.

But for the sake of what is London ready with such ease and even recklessness to sacrifice human lives? It's in order to try and restore with force colonial domination over the islands that are 8,000 miles away from Britain. This is being done in violation of the United Nations Charter and the United Nations decisions on decolonization, despite the call of the UN Security Council for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. This is done despite the statement of Argentina's President Leopoldo Galtieri who said that though his country is compelled to retaliate to the aggression, it will continue to seek a just solution of the problem of the Falkland or Malvinas Islands.

As for the Thatcher government, its imperial ambitions and also encouragement and support from the NATO allies, and first of all the United States, prompt it to go ahead with its plans and stop at nothing. And just a few words about the stand of the United States. The American administration plays the role of a sort of instigator in the conflict. Washington has officially declared full support for Great Britain and, as political observers pointed out, immediately after that statement the British fleet began large-scale operations against Argentina. When President Reagan was asked whether he would satisfy any request of Great Britain for the delivery of military material, he said yes without any hesitation. In taking such a stand the United States isn't guided by only so-called Atlantic solidarity, that is, when the partners in the military NATO bloc unite in order to stamp out the desire of the people for freedom and independence.

Washington also has its own military and strategic objectives. It would like to take advantage of the situation and to try and strengthen its military positions in the southern Atlantic. The conflict over the Falkland or Malvinas Islands is becoming more and more dangerous, and in this conflict Great Britain and the United States act as outright enemies of the final liberation of the people from colonialism. Their actions create a serious threat to world peace and security.

TASS 3 MAY REPORTS ON CONTINUING DEVELOPMENTS

LD031636 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May, TASS -- According to the news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, the Argentine ambassador in the USA has presented in Washington a note of protest to the United States, in which the Argentine Government accuses the Reagan administration of actual complicity in the British aggression. The note stresses that the U.S. actions have only served to "accelerate a military denouement of the conflict." This position on the part of Washington, the note of Argentina says, "will leave a deep scar on the American-Argentine relations."

Argentina's President Leopoldo Galtieri held a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers. Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez informed the meeting about his trip to Washington. According to the newspaper CRONICA, he stressed that the United States demonstrated a total neglect for the interests of Latin America by siding with Britain in the conflict with Argentina.

In a telephone conversation with the military governor of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the Argentine president congratulated the Argentine soldiers on their successfully repelling the attempts of the command of the British expeditionary corps to drop a paratroopers task-force on the archipelago. The president again stressed Argentina's desire to continue to seek peaceful ways to settle the conflict in the South Atlantic.

An official communique of the united General Staff of the Armed Forces of Argentina says that in the last twenty-four hours it was calm on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The military command accused Britain of aggression, pointing out that on Saturday British planes bombed civilian targets on the islands thus threatening the life of local population. In taking stock of the fighting, the Argentine Armed Forces command reports that on Saturday Britain lost five Harrier fighter-bombers and two military helicopters. Several British vessels have been damaged. Argentina lost three planes. The communique of the united General Staff also says that a British submarine torpedoed the Argentin cruiser General Belgrano which has resulted in a damage to the vessel. The attack on the cruiser occurred in the area of the island Estados, near the southern tip of the continent beyond the limits of the 200 miles "war zone" imposed by London around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Washington, 3 May, TASS -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym held here a series of meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The CBS television network has described these meetings as "consultations of allies" in NATO.

According to an NBC correspondent, a joint strategy was developed at those meetings for pressuring Argentina. A CBS correspondent notes that Haig and Pym discussed the possibility of deposing the present government in Argentina.

London, 3 May, TASS -- Statements by Ronald Reagan and Alexander Haig about the open support of the United States for its NATO ally in the conflict with Argentina have bolstered the aggressiveness of the Tory government which believes that the situation in southern Atlantic is shaping up in its favour. The British leaders stress with a feeling of satisfaction that now they have an additional lever to exert economic and military pressure on Argentina since the period of U.S. covert manoeuvres has ended and Haig's statements about the neutrality of the USA in the conflict and its equidistance from the parties to the conflict are already no longer heard from Washington. It gave the Thatcher government special satisfaction to hear Haig's statement about the U.S. being prepared to provide material assistance to the British forces in southern Atlantic which are now at a considerable distance from their supply bases.

With this support and possessing a military superiority, the leaders of the Conservative government are taking new steps to escalate military pressure on Argentina. London makes no secret of the fact that a further coordination of the British-American strategy and tactic in the conflict, and the strengthening of their joint colonial pressure on Argentina, have been served by the visit to Washington of British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym that has just ended. The DAILY MAIL reports today that Pym has called on the United States to help Britain in rapidly completing the entire operation.

It is characteristic that immediately upon his return from the USA Pym reaffirmed the toughness of the British position. In an interview with the PRESS ASSOCIATION agency he rejected any idea of a cease-fire with Argentina before it withdraws its troops from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Local observers have noted the present visit to Britain of the U.S. Secretary of the Navy John Lehman. In the opinion of analysts, this high-ranking Pentagon official is discussing with his British colleagues ways for giving American military aid to London.

Mexico City, 3 May, TASS -- Mexico's Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda condemned the support of the United States for the aggressive actions of Great Britain against Argentina. He said that the pro-British position on the part of the United States will only serve to further sharpen the conflict.

It is pointed out here that the Soviet Union from the very start of the conflict has consistently favoured, including in the Security Council, resolving all contentious issues through negotiations on the basis of U.N. resolutions. This is a very reasonable decision. It preserves its topicality at present since a further confrontation can only lead to damaging consequences for the maintenance of peace in that region.

TASS CITES REAGAN'S ECONOMIC ADDRESS TO NATION

LD301654 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Apr, TASS -- Addressing the nation on radio and television, U.S. President Ronald Reagan advocated the budgetary-economic policy of the administration and tried to explain the failure of the attempts at reaching agreement with Congress on the draft budget for the 1983 fiscal year.

On the eve of the elections due to be held in November this year, many legislators have declared their strong opposition to the budget proposals of the White House, which boil down to a cut in federal spending and taxes with a simultaneous 18 per cent increase in military appropriations. Reagan set forth his own version of the tough talks which continued throughout the whole of April and placed responsibility for their failure on the Democratic Party which he accused of all of the country's economic ills.

The President declared among other things that the Democrats must be held responsible for the incessant growth of federal spending over the past decade and the enormous national debt of \$1 trillion. "To give you an idea of how much a trillion is if we started paying off the debt at a billion dollars a year it would take 1,000 years to wipe it out," he said.

At the same time Reagan was forced to admit that under his administration the situation in the country had not improved. "We are still in a recession and unemployment has continued to go up....farmers too are hurt by the high interest rates," President Reagan said.

The President again declared against any essential cut in the appropriations to the Pentagon, by saying that "any changes in defence spending must not interfere with or delay our rebuilding of national security."

Reagan proposed that the Congress adopt as soon as possible an amendment to the Constitution of the United States demanding a balanced federal budget. In his words, it is only by means of such a stick that it would be possible to get the economy moving again and put an end to extravagances of the government.

Observers in Washington have evaluated Reagan's address as an attempt at turning to the electorate bypassing the Congress and shifting on that supreme legislative body the whole responsibility for the failures of his administration in the economic and financial field. A sharp toughening of interparty struggle in Congress on the issue of the budget is predicted.

Thus the NBC television company has evaluated Reagan's statement as an attempt at soliciting the support of the nation for the forthcoming long struggle in Congress.

Further Address

LD012006 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Washington, 1 May, TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan made another broadcast address to the country trying again to justify his unpopular economic policy. The chief of the Washington administration attacked the senators and congressmen refusing to support his draft federal budget for the 1983 fiscal year. The draft provides, in particular, for a record budgetary deficit of 91,500 million dollars, which threatens to aggravate the situation of the U.S. economy, difficult as it is. The U.S. President actually brushed aside the proposals to balance the budget by cutting back the huge military spending, which is planned to reach 263,000 million dollars. The basic principles of the administration's economic policy should remain unchanged, Reagan said.

MOSCOW REPORTS COMPUTER EXPERT INTERVIEW

LD301314 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] With the spread of computers into all facets of life, their manufacture here in the Soviet Union developed in the 1970's into one of the most dynamically growing industries. Today the Soviet Union produces computers of all types, from pocket calculators to extremely sophisticated machines that help to run whole industries. Nevertheless, for the present we in this country cannot say we are fully pleased with the level attained in computers. Why is this so?

To get at the root of the reasons for this, we interviewed Dr Anatoliy Alekseyev, a director of the computing center of the Siberian division of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. You'll hear this interview in English translation:

[Question] Dr Alekseyev, it's the prevailing opinion in the West that the Soviet Union is far behind the United States and other Western countries in computer technology. How justified is this opinion?

[Answer] Well, I believe we are lagging somewhat behind. To understand why this is so, you must recall that the United States and the Soviet Union started out in this field in very different conditions. In the United States the first computers appeared in 1943 and 1944. The Soviet Union was at that time bearing the brunt of the struggle with Hitler Germany. We simply were not able to devote the necessary talent and resources to developing computers at that time. Naturally, this gave the United States a head start. On top of this, in the years that followed there were certain miscalculations in the Soviet Union. The emphasis in this situation is now changing and the gap between our two countries in computers is narrowing.

We now have the same computer component facilities as the United States has and our industry produces a whole range of computers that other developed countries have. We now lag behind the United States mainly in the number of computers in use and, possibly, in what might be called super computers. But then the United States hasn't so many of these either. In the Soviet Union, we now have very many computer systems shared by many users and this to a large extent makes up for the gap in the numbers of computers in use in our two countries. In their overall power the collectively used systems in the Soviet Union are fully the equals of the American super computers. This enables Soviet scientists to handle problems just as complex as those handled by their American counterparts. This is borne out most strikingly by the success of the Soviet space program, in which every project requires an enormous amount of computing.

[Question] Dr Alekseyev, the American administration's sanctions. [sentence as heard]

[Answer] Well, first of all let me say that such a policy is directly at variance with the spirit of international scientific cooperation. At the same time, it seems to me to be a very ineffective policy. For one thing, all the computers we bought from the United States are serviced by Soviet engineers and whenever an American component fails they simply replace it with a Soviet component. Secondly, I feel that such an embargo can have an effect quite opposite to that anticipated by the American administration. All this naturally invigorates our own work to expand computer component facilities and computer architecture. The result may well be that the present lagging behind of our country that I mentioned will be overcome even faster than might have been expected.

[Question] Are Soviet computer experts in touch with their American colleagues?

[Answer] Our scientists in Novosibirsk had fairly extensive contacts with American scientists, for instance in climatic studies, in simulating atmospheric and oceanic processes and in geophysics. We also worked together on an early warning system to signal the approach of the huge tidal waves in the Pacific, known as tsunamis. All this research was done jointly and it would be hard to say which side was in the lead overall. Both sides benefited equally from such cooperation. Unfortunately, such contacts with the American scientists have now been suspended. I feel this can only have an equally adverse effect on both our countries.

MOSCOW WARNS OF DANGER FROM U.S. NAVAL BUILDUP

LD071944 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Excerpt] The increasing pollution of the world oceans has become a problem which aroused the alarm of those who press for the need to urgently protect the environment. But there are more alarming things than oil slicks or other waste dumped into the sea. This is the naval arms buildup, the threat of a nuclear conflict at sea which can involve all the countries regardless of their proximity to the seashores. The United States, for example, vows to bring the total number of its military vessels up to 600 in the current decade. Many of these vessels are cruising far away from the American shores. They are real floating bases carrying nuclear arms, aircraft and landing parties aboard. The United States keeps them close to the shores of those countries whose riches, oil riches above all, it seeks to get hold of.

American vessels are patrolling busy shipping lanes which Washington hopes to keep under control. Pentagon officials don't conceal that they stake on these vessels as a force suitable to be the first to deal the so-called preemptive blow in a planned nuclear war. This is what makes the American administration spare neither efforts nor means to spur up the naval buildup. But one must remember that any action causes counteraction.

When it comes to the Soviet Union, its shores are washed by three oceans and it has a powerful fleet but yet it has never yet seen the solution of the world ocean problem in military competition. The Soviet Union is for making the world's oceans a zone of peace. It has been a steady opponent of the militarization of the seas and oceans. Instead of concentrating naval and air forces there it proposes, on the basis of equitable agreements, that peaceful life be ensured for the coastal countries, the safety of the shipping lanes be guaranteed and the danger be lessened of a conflict which may lead to a nuclear confrontation.

TASS VIEWS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLOVCHAK CASE

LD031738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0843 GMT 3 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 3 May (TASS) -- The U.S. federal authorities are continuing to obstruct the return home of 14-year old Vladimir Polovchak -- the son of Soviet citizens who is being illegally detained in the United States. This time Congressman P. Peyser has become involved in the "Polovchak affair." He is demanding that Vladimir should be kept in the United States under the far-fetched pretext that on his return to the Soviet Union what awaits the boy is...prison. Thus, a new attempt has been made to hinder a family reunion. This contravenes not only international but also American laws.

Vladimir Polovchak arrived in the United States at the beginning of 1980 together with his parents who believed the lavish promises of their relatives in Chicago and took a fateful step -- they left their homeland. In just a few months, bitterly disappointed in American reality, the Polovchaks decided to return to the USSR.

But Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists ensconced in Chicago kidnapped Vladimir, and the town's immigration board, with the knowledge and sanction of the U.S. State Department, granted the child "political asylum." Persistent attempts by the parents to get the return of their son were fruitless, and in August last year they were compelled to return home without him.

However, the parents are not losing hope that their son will also be able to return to the homeland. Recently Vladimir's father, Mikhail Polovchak, came to the United States again, having tried unsuccessfully to get the return of the child through the courts. The Appeals Court of the state of Illinois decided earlier that the boy should be returned to his family, but this is still opposed by the U.S. Department of Justice. The American authorities are trying to use the "Polovchak affair" for unsavory political aims, Vladimir's father told journalists.

The Polovchak family have paid dearly for their mistake. But their tragic story once more demonstrates to the whole world the true face of the "champions of human rights" in the United States.

WEINBERGER SPEECH TO WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL CITED

LD291928 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 29 Apr 82

["Weinberger's Scaremongering" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger is hard at work daubing a picture of Soviet intentions and plans he hopes will give a scare to all and sundry in the United States and Western Europe "in a bid to persuade them to make more sacrifices so that the NATO countries' already outsized military budgets could be swollen even further." This is the way IZVESTIYA comments today on Caspar Weinberger's statement at the World Affairs Council before leading executives of American corporations.

The newspaper's political commentator Vikentiy Matveyev writes: "Mr Weinberger is pre-occupied with the Soviet Union's military capability and, twisting the truth, uses the darkest of colours to make it appear ominous. But, one may ask, who was it that, after World War II in which the Soviet Union and the United States were allies, launched the mad arms drive, which produced more and more destructive weapons? Who was it that, four years after the victory over the Fascist aggressor, set up a military-political bloc in Europe spearheaded against the country, which had borne the brunt of the life-or-death struggle with the Nazi invaders? Who was it that made public statements in the West calling for 'rolling back socialism'?"

"Despite the call from Moscow," the commentator goes on, "U.S. leading quarters have failed to make a plain and unequivocal statement, which would reject the idea of nuclear attack as a criminal one -- by prattling about 'expansionism' 'globalism' and the like. The Pentagon chief confirms that it is precisely U.S. ruling quarters that are obsessed by designs, which make them regard parts of the world, which are as far from America as they can be, as a sphere of their 'vital interests.' The peoples, as well as governments, of those countries, where American transnational corporations operate, know from their own experience what these U.S. 'vital interests' are. They are to return many dollars in profits per every dollar invested."

"Many changes are under way in the world. The spheres of former undivided imperialist rule also contract. Such is the objective law of history, whose inexorable march can be stopped by no Rapid Deployment Force so feverishly set up now."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS PRC NUCLEAR ARMS PROGRAM

LD032310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2148 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May (TASS) -- The Chinese leadership continues to hinder the adoption of practical measures in the field of restricting the development, testing and production, as well as the banning, of nuclear weapons, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, commenting on Beijing's nuclear missile program.

Creating a nuclear missile potential, the Maoists have come to believe in the possibility of using the new weapon for the achievement of great-power hegemonist aims in the world, above all in Asia. Intimidating and blackmailing its weaker neighbours with the atomic bomb, the Maoists have calculated on easily and quickly subjecting them to their will.

Analyzing the results of work on the creation of nuclear missile weapons, the paper writes that China has concentrated its main attention on the creation of nuclear ammunition for strategic and tactical-operational use and, according to the data of the foreign press, has accumulated over 700 charges with a capacity of from 20 kilotons to 4 megatons to date.

According to the estimates of foreign specialists, China has a total of about 140 missiles of four types, mostly medium-range ballistic missiles. They can carry nuclear warheads with a capacity of from 15-20 kilotons to 3 megatons to strike targets at a distance of 2,800 kilometers.

In conformity with the program for the development of the nuclear missile forces for the 1980's, tests were carried out of intercontinental ballistic missiles able to carry a nuclear warhead with a capacity of 3-4 megatons and hit targets at a distance of 12,800 km -- that is, both in the United States and in countries in West Europe. Foreign specialists believe that deployment of these intercontinental ballistic missiles on missile launching areas will begin in 2 to 3 years.

TASHKENT UIGHUR VIEWS MINORITIES IN PRC, USSR

GF241423 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur from 12 March through 2 April carries the following material on national minorities in China:

At 2330 GMT on 12 March the radio carries a poorly heard station observer commentary entitled "Certain Conditions Do Exist for Development." The radio recalls certain publications in the PRC press citing the Beijing leaders' wish to formulate a national policy for development through establishing close cooperation with the minorities in China, and adds: "Regrettably, everyone who reads the published articles in this respect is not convinced that the Beijing leaders' intentions are sincere." Noting that the Beijing leaders' moves on matters related to establishing a national state are totally opposed to the Leninist view, the radio states that the Soviet Union is completely opposed to PRC views regarding the question of settling national issues. Stating that the once nomadic (Nogay) people were in danger of becoming extinct through assimilation with the people of the regions they moved through, the radio claims that thanks to the facilities provided for the (Nogay) people in the central Asian republics, they are now able to maintain their national character. Recalling that the (Nogay) people now have their own schools and that (Nogay) literary works are being published in the Soviet Union, the radio adds: "The (Nogay) people have many opportunities now to develop their theater as well. The national theatrical works of (Nogay) writers are being staged in the Soviet republics in which the (Nogay) people live." Regardless of the PRC leaders' purported wish to pursue a national policy, the radio states, "the national policy of the Beijing leaders is opposed to the Leninist national way. The Beijing leaders' national policy is based on creating a [words indistinct] China." The radio concludes by stating that the Beijing leaders' policy is actually aimed at obstructing the development of minorities in China.

At 2330 GMT on 16 March the radio carries a poorly-heard unattributed commentary regarding PRC Government aid to national regions. The radio recalls a statement by the Beijing administration in 1981 to the effect that aid to national regions will be increased, and states that this promise has remained on paper. Taking Tibet as an example, the radio says: "This national region has not received the promised aid for industrializing Tibet." It notes that the Beijing leaders have been exploiting the people of Tibet ever since this region was annexed by China and adds that there are over 600,000 Chinese troops in the Tibet region today. Noting that the situation in other regions is not much different than that in Tibet, the radio takes Xinjiang as an example, adding that even Urumchi radio has admitted that this state of affairs has had negative effects on cotton cultivation in Xinjiang. Saying that the Beijing leaders' remarks regarding aid to national regions "are empty words," the radio concludes by stating that the policy pursued by the Beijing leaders is forcing the people of the national regions to live in poverty and in desperate need of aid.

At 2330 GMT on 23 March the radio carries a very poorly-heard unattributed commentary on a recent move by the Xinjiang administration to take measures aimed at promoting health conditions, imposing birth control and giving momentum to the development of cultural life. The radio states that although this may at first glance seem a positive move, it must not be forgotten that the poor health of the Xinjiang people is the outcome of the policy pursued by the Beijing leaders and the Xinjiang administration. Referring to birth control measures, the radio recalls that out of the 60 million people living in the region about 6 or 7 million are Uighurs and imposing birth control on minorities would eventually reduce their numbers significantly. On the question of cultural development, the radio states: "Forcing people through orders to give momentum to cultural development (?is wrong). It is common knowledge that cultural development is [words indistinct] and subject to economic development. Had the present Beijing leaders and their circles ruling Xinjiang wished to lift the cultural level of their people -- that is to say the Uighurs, Kazakhs, Kirgiz and other peoples -- they should have pursued a different policy. In other words, they should have pursued a socialist policy. They should have pursued a Marxist-Leninist policy. An opportunity should have been given to the Uighurs to set up their own national state and develop their own national culture and organize and train their own national cadres within the PRC."

At 1330 GMT on 29 March the radio carries a poorly-heard unattributed commentary on the 36th anniversary of the disbandment of the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia. After pointing to the important role the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia played in the development of the national independence movement in Inner Mongolia, the radio recalls that Mao Zedong and his supporters declared the said party as unnecessary and harmful in 1946. Lauding the struggle the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia waged against the Kuomintang leaders, as of its establishment in 1925, the radio adds: "In 1931, the party moved to organize partisans. The objective was to strike at the enemy and expel it from the homeland. In fact, over 3,000 partisans had assembled at the time on the (Chung Hing yang) mountains. The increase in the number of partisans by 1941 made it possible to set up the People's Revolutionary Army of Inner Mongolia." The radio further notes that fraternal aid, particularly from the Mongolian People's Republic, served to bring nearer the day of liberation from Japanese occupation, and adds: "The People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia began to draw up plans for establishing a new life in areas liberated from Japanese occupation." Recalling that the said party moved to hold a congress with the participation of representatives from liberated areas in 1945, the radio claims that this coincided with the Mao Zedong group's endeavors to colonize the national regions.

Saying the Mao Zedong group is putting into effect a plan at suppressing the people of Inner Mongolia, particularly after the 1946 congress of liberated areas in the said region, the radio concludes by stating that the present Beijing leaders are continuing the policy pursued by the Mao Zedong group against Inner Mongolia. "(?The Chinese) have put an end to the role the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia had in the national region."

At 2330 GMT on 30 March the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Socialism and Development of National Cultures." The radio states that with a view to attacking the Soviets, the enemies of the Soviet Union frequently claim that peoples living within the framework of socialism are deprived of the right to develop their national cultures and adds that life itself is disproving such allegations. It notes: "This is confirmed by the state of affairs in the Soviet Central Asia -- in other words in the Uzbek SSR, the Tadzhik SSR, the Kirgiz SSR and the Turkmen SSR. In fact, prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, Central Asia was regarded as the most backward region. Now, however, the Soviet Central Asian republics have entered the caravan of the most advanced countries in the East. The republics of Central Asia are currently highly advanced in the industrial and (?agricultural) fields." Referring to the current high standard of education in the Central Asian republics, the radio recalls that prior to the October Revolution only about 2 or 3 people out of 100 knew how to read and write. It adds: "Teaching in schools and university boarding houses is in the mother tongue of the local people. Coupled with this is the publication of books, newspapers and magazines in local languages. Furthermore, national radios and televisions are airing programs in the mother tongue of the local people. In addition to all this, there are national science academies operating in the Central Asia republics." Saying that socialism has provided an opportunity to the peoples of Central Asia republics to set up fraternal relations and cooperation with the other peoples of the Soviet Union, eliminate the feeling of national reticence and resolve their problems, the radio adds: "The Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik and Kirgiz cultures have led to the birth of nations." Recalling that writers, poets, painters, artists and cinematographers from the Central Asia republics have become famous not only within the Soviet Union alone but in foreign countries as well, the radio says: "In fact, they are being presented with the highest awards in international competitions and festivals. Furthermore, it is common knowledge that the capitals of the said republics are important centers of culture. International conferences attended by industrialists and scholars are being held in the capitals of the Central Asian republics." The radio reports that the current level of civilization in the Soviet Central Asian republics is the result of the policy pursued by the CPSU and the unity of the peoples within the Soviet Union. It concludes by stating that the Soviet peoples are currently observing the 60th anniversary of the formation of the RSFSR.

JOINT USSR-SRI LANKA 'ANNOUNCEMENT' ISSUED

LD031402 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- The foreign ministers of the USSR and Sri Lanka have declared for a restructuring of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis. This, in their opinion, would contribute to a speedier progress of the developing countries and meet the interests of the entire mankind. The ministers declared for the holding at the earliest date of world talks on the most important economic issues in conformity with the decisions of the U.N. General Assembly to this score.

This is pointed out in the joint Soviet-Sri Lanka announcement issued here on the results of the official visit to the USSR of Foreign Minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka Abdul Carder Shahul Nameed (April 27-May 3).

Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A. C. Shahul Nameed held talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Soviet side, the announcement points out, declared that it treats with respect Sri Lanka's non-aligned policy, and pointed out the significance of the Non-Aligned Movement as an important factor of world politics, its contribution to strengthening universal peace, to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of discrimination in international relations.

In discussing the situation in Asia, the ministers emphasized the significance of a negotiated settlement of disputable issues on the basis of peaceful coexistence and declared for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the states of the continent.

The sides expressed concern over the continuing aggravation of the Middle East tensions as a result of aggressive actions by Israel, which is as before flouting the principles of the United Nations Organization and basic norms of international law. They again declared for an all-embracing and just settlement of the conflict in that area on the basis of unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, securing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its inalienable right to the creation of its own state, and recognition of the right to existence of all states in that area.

The USSR and Sri Lanka, the document says, believe that a reliable way to [word indistinct] Middle East settlement can be found only with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The sides declared for the speediest political settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. They support the efforts of the United Nations Organization and the Non-Aligned Movement in that direction, says the joint Soviet-Sri Lanka announcement.

Both sides have reaffirmed their invariable solidarity with the struggle for the eradication of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and declared for an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia and withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, for immediate and full implementation of the U.S. decisions on Namibia, the turning of power in the country to SWAPO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Soviet Union and Sri Lanka resolutely declared in support of the struggle by the people of South Africa for the elimination of the disgraceful apartheid system and demanded an end to the aggressive actions of the racist regime of the South African Republic against Angola and Mozambique. They reiterated their support for the relevant resolution of the U.N. General Assembly providing for the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

The sides pointed out the great significance of the United Nations Organization in strengthening peace and international security and developing cooperation between states. The sides were unanimous that it is necessary to strengthen further that international organization and enhance its effectiveness on the basis of strict observance by all countries of the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter, the joint announcement says.

Foreign Minister Departs

LD031058 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Tashkent, 3 May, TASS -- Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed, foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, has left Tashkent for home today. He was on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

His visit to the Soviet Union was successful, A.C. Shahul Hameed said before departure for home. The meetings with the Soviet leaders were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and profound respect. I am convinced that this visit will contribute towards a further development of relations between our countries.

During the talks we discussed the possibilities for broadening economic cooperation between our countries in various fields. And we have such possibilities.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

PM301421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council

To Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers,

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and from ourselves we send hearty congratulations to the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, the entire Afghan people and to you personally on the occasion of the national holiday -- the fourth anniversary of the April Revolution.

The national democratic revolution, carried out by Afghanistan's people in 1978 under the PDPA's leadership, marked the country's sharp turn away from backwardness and toward comprehensive progress. Its victory created the necessary conditions for resolving the country's socioeconomic problems in the working people's interests.

An important stage on this path was provided by the recent PDPA national conference which formulated the party's general course toward revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan and which received broad support from the country's national patriotic forces who are participating increasingly actively in the cause of defending the motherland and the revolution from external encroachments and in the cause of building a new society on the principles of social progress and justice.

The Soviet people rejoice at the Afghan people's successes in conducting socio-economic transformations in the country on the basis of a consideration of and respect for national features and traditions.

We note with satisfaction that since the victory of the April revolution, Soviet-Afghan relations have been filled out with qualitatively new content and have become relations of fraternity and revolutionary solidarity as reflected in the 5 December 1978 treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation.

The Soviet Union will continue to give the DRA comprehensive assistance in developing its national economy and culture, in the struggle against armed and other forms of external imperialist interference and in the cause of ensuring a just political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

We wish the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council, the government and you, dear comrades, further successes in the struggle for the friendly Afghan people's happiness and prosperity, in the building of a new society and in the cause of defending the gains of the April revolution.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; N. Tikhonov.

Karmal, Keshtmand Response

PM301439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government, the entire Afghan people and from ourselves personally, we express heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes in connection with the April Revolution's fourth anniversary.

We view the warm, friendly words expressed by you to the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government and the Afghan people as a display of your concern and constant attention to our national democratic revolution's tasks in building a new society in the DRA.

We express our profound gratitude for the high evaluation of the PDPA's role in the cause of normalizing the situation in our country and of conducting radical socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the broadest strata of the population. This evaluation will undoubtedly serve as an important incentive to all our further activity on implementing the decisions adopted at the recent PDPA national conference. The PDPA Politburo and Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government will make every effort, proceeding from these decisions, to achieve decisive successes in strengthening ties with the masses and in uniting national, progressive and patriotic forces, mobilizing them for active struggle against imperialist interference and for routing the counterrevolution.

Since the national democratic revolution's victory in Afghanistan, relations between our countries have been filled with qualitatively new content and have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and comprehensive cooperation. The development of these relations is an important factor for consolidating Afghanistan's independence and serves the cause of peace and security in Asia. The fundamental principles of Afghan-Soviet relations and of the indestructible friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples were reflected in the 5 December 1978 Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation.

The Afghan people receive with a sense of satisfaction the inestimable multifaceted help given to them by the Soviet people in building a new life and in defending the DRA's national independence and sovereignty. We view this help as a supreme manifestation of the fraternal internationalist revolutionary solidarity of V.I. Lenin's great country with the Afghan revolution and people.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, the CPSU, the Soviet Government and you personally, dear comrades, further great successes in your noble work on implementing the majestic creative program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the struggle for detente and disarmament, world peace, security and progress on the Earth.

[Signed] B. Karmal; S.A. Keshtmand.

U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE STRATEGY' IN PHILIPPINES NOTED

PMO31325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Petrov dispatch: "Militarist Show"]

[Text] Manila, 24 Apr -- According to Manila newspaper reports a unique show took place recently off the shores of the Philippines. In response to a combat alert 23 navy fighters took off from the U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet "strike squadron," and staged "show" bombings and attacked an "enemy" with missiles. Live ammunition was used. At the same time other types of "combat readiness" were demonstrated, including detection of "enemy" ships, in-flight refueling of aircraft and so forth. The maneuvers were attended by General (F. Ver), chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, and by the commanders of the ground forces, navy and air force who were invited on behalf of the U.S. Armed Forces commander in the Pacific.

Who needed to rehearse such an aggressive show off the shores of the Philippines, which, according to frequent statements by that country's leadership, is not threatened with outside attack, and why? You do not have to go far for an answer to these questions. You only have to remember the recent bellicose statements by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Admiral Long, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. It is clear from them that U.S. ruling circles intend to use the U.S. military bases on the territory of their Pacific allies, including the Philippines, to carry out Washington's aggressive militarist strategy and, in particular, to deploy forward-based nuclear weapons and chemical and bacteriological weapons. Obviously, the U.S. strategists are nurturing plans for waging "limited" wars using nuclear and chemical weapons not only in Europe or the Near East, but also in the Pacific. Therefore, it is no accident that high-ranking White House and Pentagon spokesmen are, on the one hand, doing everything to intimidate the Philippine leadership with the fabricated "Soviet threat" and on the other are trying to convince the Philippines that the U.S. military presence in the region is essential for "defense" against this "threat." The recent militarist show off Philippine shores is a component of the policy of pressure with whose aid Washington intends to persuade Manila into unconditional complicity in its aggressive strategy.

ALLEGED USSR EXPLOITATION OF SRV WORKERS DENIED

LD031728 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- IZVESTIYA describes today as "fresh fabrications" the allegations by imperialist propaganda that Vietnam, "being in debt to the Soviet Union, supplies it with its workforce which the USSR uses in Siberia". The newspaper writes in this connection: "Unlike Western countries, the USSR wrote off Vietnam's debts under earlier credits after the end of the American aggression. The sending to the USSR of Vietnamese citizens for vocational training and work is another form of the Soviet Union's assistance to Socialist Vietnam in training highly skilled workers. The status of the Vietnamese citizens staying in the Soviet Union for vocational training and work is regulated by the intergovernmental agreement signed by the USSR and Vietnam on April 2, 1981. Under this agreement, Vietnamese citizens are guaranteed all the rights and freedoms envisaged by Soviet laws."

"The position of the Vietnamese workers in the USSR," IZVESTIYA writes, "radically differs from the rightless and oppressed position of foreign workers in capitalist countries. Vietnamese citizens enjoy equal rights with Soviet workers." The article stresses that "advocates of the bourgeoisie will not be able to discredit by their another slanderous campaign relations of friendship and mutual assistance of socialist countries, of cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. The letter and spirit of the intergovernmental agreement shows, first of all, that the Soviet people, extending aid to Vietnam in training the national personnel, regards this area of cooperation as implementation of its internationalist duty." As to the Vietnamese citizens staying in the USSR in line with the agreement, IZVESTIYA writes, they undergo training and work not in remote areas in Siberia, but in the regions with climatic conditions most suitable for them.

'ANTISOCIALIST' DISTURBANCES IN POLAND REPORTED

LD041148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1106 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May, TASS -- As PAP reports, street disturbances took place in several parts of Warsaw yesterday afternoon. Those who participated in the disturbances provoked clashes with the forces who were safeguarding public order. The militia took the necessary measures to restore order. Scores of instigators, who will be held responsible in accordance with the orders of martial law, have been held.

At a time when the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is examining the question of further normalizing life in the country, groups of citizens were subjected to provocation by political instigators from antisocialist groups both in the country and foreign subversion centers, whose activity has long been aimed at creating public disturbances.

The PAP report indicates that these disturbances can only be seen as a desperate attempt by the enemies of socialism to recover their lost positions. Despite this political provocation, the state authorities will not waver from their chosen course of a policy of socialist renewal and extricating the country from the crisis. They will take the necessary measures to normalize political life and safeguard the citizens' tranquil way of life.

SEJM STATEMENT ON POLISH NATIONAL ACCORD NOTED

LD041204 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Polish People's Republic's Sejm session, which is taking place in Warsaw, has adopted a statement on the question of national accord. The Sejm has stated its will to strengthen the state; to implement economic, social and political reforms; and to create conditions for the successful development of the homeland. The Sejm confirmed its support for the patriotic movement and the reciprocal action of all citizens in the cause of national rebirth. The Sejm drew attention to the enormous harm and inadmissibility of any attempts to sow chaos and to incite the people against legitimate authority. The Sejm expressed itself in favor of the further elaboration of several laws, particularly the renewal of work on a law for trade unions.

The session noted the need to continue efforts to create and strengthen the bases for cooperation between all forces of the people -- the PZPR and allied parties, unions and organizations of secular Catholics, the trade union, youth and public organizations and creative unions.

The Sejm positively evaluated the movement of the civil committee for national salvation and rebirth and called on various strata of the country's population to make efforts to overcome the crisis and to work actively in the name of the future.

USSR, GDR SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL IN BERLIN

LD301706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] A protocol on cooperation in the construction of industrial enterprises and reciprocal deliveries of equipment during 1983 has been signed by the GDR and the USSR in Berlin. The document envisages the further expansion of all-round cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet Union will supply the GDR with industrial installations and equipment for various projects in leading industrial sectors, while the GDR will supply the Soviet Union with highly productive machinery.

SHALAYEV, TISCH ADDRESS GDR TU CONGRESS

PM301505 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondents S. Bunayev and Z. Nalbandyan: "GDR Trade Union Congress"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Apr -- Berlin, the GDR capital, is in festive attire. Posters with the emblem of the Free German Trade Union League [FDGB] -- two workers' hands clasped in a fraternal handshake -- can be seen everywhere. The city greets the delegates to the 10th FDGB Congress and its foreign guests.

The congress participants greet with tumultuous applause Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, other party and state figures of the republic and FDGB leaders. Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Board, declares the congress open. He greets the representatives of 70 international, regional and national trade union organizations, among whom is a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

H. Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Board, delivered the report.

The speaker dwelt on the FDGB's tasks in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions, emphasizing that the implementation of the economic strategy formulated by the party must become the substance of the socialist competition taking place under the proven slogan "For High Growth of Achievements Through Improved Labor Productivity, Efficiency and Quality. All For the Good of the People and Peace."

We believe, the FDGB Central Board chairman said, that if trade unions under socialism do not participate most resolutely in the struggle for increased economic might, then they are not fulfilling their function as expressers of the interests of the working class and all working people.

The high demands being made on the socialist competition today prompt us to emphasize the need to organize it in a truly Leninist sense. Publicity, monitoring and principledness are needed here. Of course, certain disagreements will arise among us, but if a debate comes about here or there between the management and the trade union leadership, this only benefits the competition itself. We know that routine slows up the introduction of things of value in the practice of the socialist competition and sometimes even simply ruins it.

H. Tisch spoke of the trade unions' efforts in improving the working people's housing conditions, of norm setting for wages in accordance with the indicators achieved, and of measures to improve labor safety practices in production. During the period under review plant medical institutions, trade union sanatoriums, clubs and other public buildings were improved, and extensive cultural and sports work was carried out.

Worker-peasant power and the socialist state are being further strengthened by way of developing socialist democracy. This manifests itself in the form of suggestions, instructions and criticism on the part of workers. Therefore, the speaker emphasized, an attentive attitude toward the working people's opinions and careful examination of their suggestions and remarks must remain the paramount trade union task.

The leadership of all trade union links, the speaker pointed out, has made progress in improving its work style. What yardstick do we use to assess the work of trade union leaders? We assess it, above all, by how successfully boards, trade union committees and all trade union workers maintain living contact with their members. Only in this way is it possible to uncover problems and acute questions in good time and immediately remove such negative phenomena in the life of primary organizations as red tape, callousness and inattentiveness toward working people's suggestions. Another criterion is the ability to arouse the masses' creative initiative and to create in the collective an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, which contributes to the active participation of every member of the organization in trade union life.

We fully understand the decision adopted by the Polish Government to defend the people's power and extricate the country from the protracted crisis and chaos. The reaction of the imperialist powers, and particularly the United States, and their insolent interference in internal Polish affairs prove that they are seeking to destroy socialism and to implement their own adventurist plans for world supremacy -- plans which threaten peace.

We are on the side of those forces in People's Poland which defend the achievements and values of socialism against the intrigues of counterrevolution. We are with those who are fulfilling their revolutionary duty as heirs to and continuers of the best traditions of the Polish workers and trade union movement.

As a member of the WFTU, the FDGB will make efforts to consistently implement the 10th World Trade Union Congress decisions and will contribute by its work to the further strengthening of the WFTU's authority and influence in the world trade union movement.

A new stage of work begins for us all with the 10th FDGB Congress. It will be characterized by the struggle of the working class and all working people to implement the 10th SED Congress decisions on strengthening peace and on further progress in building a developed socialist society and by the struggle for new successes on the path of fulfilling the chief task -- unity of economic and social policy, H. Tisch said in conclusion.

Warmly applauded, AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev addressed the congress. On behalf of Soviet trade unions and the USSR working people he conveyed warm fraternal greetings and very best wishes to the delegates to the 10th FDGB Congress and, through them, to all GDR working people.

We listened with profound attention, he said, to the FDGB Central Board's report delivered by Comrade Harry Tisch. We are sincerely gladdened by the successes achieved by the GDR trade unions and their increased role in the republic's economic and sociopolitical life. We profoundly understand the FDGB's desire to continue focusing its efforts and the GDR working people's creative energy on fulfilling the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress for the further building of a developed socialist society.

S.A. Shalayev wished the GDR's trade unions and working people new successes on that path under the tested leadership of the Marxist-Leninist SED headed by Comrade E. Honecker, a great friend of the Soviet Union.

The speaker went on to say: On 22 April the Soviet people and all progressive mankind will solemnly celebrate the 112th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. The experience of socialist and communist building in our country convincingly attests to the vital force of Lenin's teaching on the trade unions as a school of management, a school of economic activity, a school of communism. The USSR 17th Trade Union Congress, held 1 month ago, once again graphically demonstrated loyalty to that teaching.

The trade unions have now embarked on practical organizational work to fulfill the congress decisions and the instructions issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at our congress, and they are actively participating in realizing the economic and social tasks outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and in developing the nationwide socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and for the successful fulfillment of the 1982 plan.

In reorganizing the trade unions' work with regard to today's demands we are seeking to impart the maximum concreteness and businesslike efficiency to all our work.

We note with profound satisfaction, the AUCCTU chairman continued, that all-around cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, whose basis is the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the SED, is continuing to develop and deepen successfully. Trade union cooperation, which is now being implemented at all levels and in practically all spheres of trade union activity and is becoming increasingly intensive and fruitful with every passing year, is an inalienable part of the fraternal ties of the USSR and GDR peoples.

The working people's broad masses and labor collectives and trade union organizations in Moscow and Berlin, Leningrad and Dresden, Minsk and Potsdam, Kiev and Leipzig and many other cities, districts and regions participate in it.

Joint friendship shifts and joint smelting sessions, vocational competitions, conferences for production innovators and exchanges of teams of workers have become a real school of comradely mutual assistance and worker skill.

We are pleased to realize, the speaker declared, that much attention is devoted in your republic to the in-depth study and creative development of the valuable initiatives and production experience of progressive collectives and innovators in our country, including N.A. Zlobin's team contracting, the injury-free industrial work practice of A.D. Basov's team, injuries, the Shchekino method and other initiatives. The experience of the GDR trade unions' participation in the socialist rationalization of production, in improving product quality and in saving fuel and raw material resources is in turn of great interest to us.

True to the principles of socialist internationalism, the Soviet trade unions will continue to do everything necessary to further develop and deepen all-round cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the GDR for the good of our peoples, in the name of strengthening the socialist community and in the interests of peace and social progress!

On behalf of the AUCCTU, S.A. Shalayev presented a Red Banner to the congress -- a symbol of unity and cohesion, of fraternal solidarity and devotion to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

The congress will continue its work tomorrow.

PRAVDA ON DEFILEMENT OF SOVIET GRAVES IN POLAND

PM301459 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 April publishes on page 6 under the rubric "Human Destinies" a 1,700-word article by special correspondent V. Bolshakov entitled "Involvement." It tells of an old man from Dagesta searching for information about two of his brothers whom he lost during World War II. The old man, Magomed Murtazayevich, eventually discovered their graves in Poland. The writer of the article asks him what he thought when he heard that "thugs" from counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland had desecrated the graves of Soviet servicemen. The article continues as follows:

"He turned pale and turned sharply toward the window, and I grieved for him and for all our communal graves remaining there....

"...Magomed Murtazayevich drew away from the window and pulled himself together. Only his hands and voice trembled slightly. 'I would not believe that true Poles could do that. They are rogues. By defiling the graves of Soviet soldiers the counterrevolutionary scum was endeavoring to destroy the memory of our combat friendship. No one will succeed in doing that. I believe in the Polish people. I believe.'

"Who, then, engaged in all this desecration? Reports have sometimes appeared in the Polish press that they are kids, 16- and 17-year-old hooligans. Now it turns out that they are not just hooligans. Their mischievous hands were expertly directed by very adult uncles adept in the sphere of anti-Soviet provocations, by people who have spent years secretly poisoning the consciousness of youth with their venomous propaganda.

"The introduction of martial law made it possible to defend both socialism in Poland and our peoples' friendship. Since 13 December there have been 16 investigations in Polish courts into cases of the desecration of Soviet servicemen's cemeteries. No one will now be permitted to encroach with impunity on graves that are sacred to the Soviet and Polish peoples or on our friendship, which was sealed with blood in battles such as the Murtazayev brothers fought to the death in on Polish soil."

PONOMAREV MEETS FINNISH CENTRE PARTY DELEGATION

LD011148 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] A meeting of the delegations of the CPSU and the leadership of the Centre Party of Finland has been held at the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU delegation was headed by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, the delegation of Finland's Centre Party -- by Chairman of the Party, Deputy of Parliament Paavo Vayurynen.

An exchange of opinions on topical issues of the present day international situation, Soviet-Finnish relations, further contacts between the two countries was held in the course of a talk which passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere.

The representatives of the Centre Party briefed the CPSU delegation on foreign home policy activity of their party. They noted that the Centre Party traditionally supported the basic foreign policy course of Finland -- "the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line". This line, based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the USSR, guarantees steadfast development of friendship and cooperation in the relations with the Soviet Union, testifies to Finland's striving for conducting peaceful neutral policy in the interests of international peace and security and maintenance of friendly relations with all countries.

In discussing international problems, representatives of both parties expressed profound anxiety over the heightened tension in the world and above all the nuclear arms race which adds to the threat of war. The great significance of vigorous activities of political parties, the broad public, all peace forces for prevention of a nuclear catastrophe was emphasized at the meeting.

The joint opinion was expressed on the need of promoting attainment of an accord on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, the earliest resumption of negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and undiminished security, on holding a Soviet-American summit meeting.

The sides expressed their unanimous opinion that the interests of detente would be promoted by consistent continuation of the process which was ushered in by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and believe that to hold a conference on measures of building up confidence and security, and disarmament in Europe is one of the priority objectives.

The two sides emphasized the importance of preservation and consolidation of peace, stability in northern and also in the area of the Baltic Sea, and in this connection the significance of invariable topicality of the efforts of Finland in the question of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, consolidation of security in that region. The Centre Party noted the constructive character of the proposals on methods of putting that idea into practice, which were put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Representatives of both parties expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations.

BREZHNEV, QUEEN MARGRETHE II EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD031146 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to Queen Margrethe the Second of Denmark extending to her sincere congratulations, wishes of happiness and wishes of successes and well-being to the people of Denmark on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

In her reply telegram the queen of Denmark expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

BREZHNEV, IRISH PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD031200 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Patrick John Hillery on the occasion of Ireland's national holiday, extending sincere congratulations and the best of wishes to the friendly Irish people. I am convinced, the telegram says, that the further development of Soviet-Irish relations would meet the interests of the peoples of our countries and help consolidate peace and detente in Europe.

In his reply telegram the president of Ireland sincerely thanked Leonid Brezhnev for his congratulations and for his part extended the best of wishes personally to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes of happiness to the Soviet people.

GROMYKO, IRELAND'S COLLINS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD041058 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has sent a message to the Foreign Minister of Ireland Gerard Collins, conveying congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of his appointment to the post. In his reply message Gerard Collins expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations. The messages express the hope that the relations between the Soviet Union and Ireland will continue further developing for mutual benefit.

GREECE REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN NATO EXERCISE

LD031706 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Athens, 3 May, TASS -- The Greek Government has categorically prohibited NATO to use Greek air space and territorial waters for the holding of the Distant Drum 82 war games beginning today. The statement also announced Greece's refusal to take part in these aggressive preparations of NATO.

FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN NATO EXERCISE NOTED

LD032226 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Brussels, 3 May, TASS -- NATO's naval exercises, code-named Distant Drum 82, began today in the Mediterranean. Involved in the exercises are ships, aircraft and marines units from Italy, Turkey, Britain and the United States.

Reporting about the exercises, a spokesman for the staff of the NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, pointed out that French warships are also taking part in the manoeuvres although France is not at present a member of the military wing of the North Atlantic bloc. Greece refused to participate in the exercises.

The aim of the Distant Drum 82 manoeuvres, held under the command of American Admiral Crowe, is to master interaction of the NATO naval forces in controlling sea lanes in the region of the Mediterranean. Landing operations with the participation of sea and land-based aircraft are planned.

PLO DIPLOMAT APPOINTED ENVOY EXTRAORDINAIRE

JN301958 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Muhammad ash-Sha'ir was today appointed as the PLO's envoy extraordinaire in Moscow during an inauguration ceremony held in Moscow. TASS said that USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today received Brother ash-Sha'ir, who presented his credentials. TASS added that the meeting was an opportunity to discuss means of bolstering USSR-Palestinian relations.

During the meeting, Gromyko reaffirmed the USSR's desire to increase its backing for the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable rights. The USSR decided to grant diplomatic status to the PLO representation during Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the USSR last October.

IRAQI MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW FOR OSLO 2 MAY

JN021141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 May (INA) -- Tahir Tawfiq, Revolution Command Council member and industry and minerals minister, concluded a 4-day visit to the USSR and left Moscow for Oslo today on a visit to Norway.

In a statement to the INA correspondent here, Tawfiq, who headed the Iraqi side in the meetings of the permanent committee for technical and economic cooperation between Iraq and the USSR, described the outcome of his visit as positive. He said that the committee's 12th session constitutes an advanced step in the strong relations between the two friendly countries, Iraq and the USSR. He added that Soviet officials stressed their eagerness for relations with Iraq and on developing them in service of the peoples of the two countries.

Tawfiq said that his visit to Norway, which will last 4 days, comes within the framework of the second session of the Iraqi-Portuguese joint committee for economic and trade cooperation and aims at consolidating the basis of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

During his visit to the USSR, the Iraqi minister signed a protocol for expanding and promoting trade, economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and the USSR for 1982.

The Iraqi minister is accompanied on his visit to Norway by Mahdi Muhsin 'Awdah, Trade Ministry under secretary and experts from several Iraqi establishments.

TIKHONOV GREETES ARRIVING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD040826 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] A state delegation led by the coordinator of the ruling council of Nicaragua's Government of National Revival, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, has arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit. The delegation was met at the airport by the Soviet prime minister, Nikolay Tikhonov, and other Soviet leaders.

PRAVDA Previews Visit

LD032250 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- A state delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, led by member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, coordinator of the leading council of the National Reconstruction Government, Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, arrives in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

"The Soviet people," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, "cordially welcome the state delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Comrade Daniel Ortega and in their person the friendly heroic people of Nicaragua, and express the confidence that the visit will serve the cause of strengthening friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Nicaragua, the interests of the struggle for peace and social progress."

U.S. EXERCISES FRESH 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST CUBA

LD040702 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Guantanamo, 4 May, TASS -- U.S. militarists have committed a fresh blatant provocation against socialist Cuba. Within the framework of large-scale Ocean Venture-82 exercises involving the United States and a number of NATO countries and held on the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Marines landed in an amphibious operation Monday at the naval base in Guantanamo, the territory of which is illegally retained by the United States.

Washington's fresh attempt to intimidate Cuba with a demonstration of force has caused indignation among Cuban people. Rallies and demonstrations of protest are held in the city of Guantanamo. The demonstrations brand with shame the aggressive policies of the U.S. administration.

U.S. CONTINUING TO BACK EL SALVADOR RIGHTISTS

PM031259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Supplementary Remarks" from A. Nikanorov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "In One Harness"]

[Text] Well, it isn't the first time.... The same thing was written in the pages of IZVESTIYA nearly a month ago when a farce described as "elections" took place in El Salvador and victory was secured by extreme rightwing forces. Their fuehrer, R. d'Aubuisson, described as a "pathological killer" even by the former American ambassador, became chairman of the constitutional assembly the other day. A government will soon be formed and a president elected.

Last-minute bargaining is taking place in the political arena. Candidates are being nominated and their chances are being calculated. But whoever it may be, the right has in essence seized power, and the White House now has to deal with the right.

The rightwing parties believe, a Washington POST correspondent reports, that massive American aid will continue to arrive no matter what government is eventually formed in El Salvador. Their confidence is not built on sand. While L. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, in effect refused to comment on R. d'Aubuisson's election, U.S. Ambassador Hinton noted that "American support for the Salvadoran Government will continue in any case."

Thus the Reagan administration is in one harness with double-dyed reaction which elevates genocide to the rank of state policy.

Baryshev Comment

LD010238 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Following lengthy political intrigues, Alvaro Magana has been appointed as interim president in El Salvador. Aleksandr Baryshev comments:

The Washington-sponsored front for the so-called democratization and liberalization of El Salvador's ruling regime has finally come to a head. This means that the rightwing extremists led by fascist-minded Major d'Aubuisson came to power in the country. Because of tactical considerations or probably at Washington's prompting, the major himself refrained from rising to the presidency, even though he had every opportunity for that. Instead, he placed at the helm of the state machinery -- no doubt after consultations with the White House -- banker Alvaro Magana, who is known for his close ties with the military and with the extremist rightwing forces.

Nevertheless, d'Aubuisson, who has decided to act from behind the scenes, either on his own accord or at Washington's advice, wields the real political power. Most probably Washington decided after all not to link its policy towards El Salvador directly with the name of d'Aubuisson, whom the former U.S. ambassador to that country, Robert White, called a pathological killer. Evidently the man who promised, in the advent of coming to power, to put before a firing squad not only all the guerrillas but all Christian Democrats, seemed too odious.

In the meantime, this does not alter the obvious fact that from now on the U.S. administration will have to deal with a reactionary ultra-rightwing regime. In other words, the emerging situation constitutes what Washington, as some people thought, used to oppose actively. Witness statements by the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, and by other U.S. diplomats to the effect that the coming to power of the rightwing forces in El Salvador is unacceptable to the United States. The White House even threatened to stop its military aid to El Salvador as an expression of its disapproval of their intentions.

Now, however, all this belongs to the past and the U.S. administration officials seem by no means embarrassed at this turn of events. Not surprisingly, even at the height of speculations relating to the partial coming to power of d'Aubuisson, Ambassador Hinton said that whoever gained the presidency in El Salvador, the United States policy towards that country would not change. Indeed, why should it change? Magana, d'Aubuisson or Duarte, they are all alike, ready to uphold North American interests at the cost of the interests of their own people. What matters was a choice of the lesser evil.

With Magana in power in El Salvador, it will be easier for the Reagan administration to persuade the Senate that the situation of the human rights in El Salvador has improved, and to give military aid to the rightwing extremists.

NOVOYE VREMYA INTERVIEW WITH SALVADORAN REBEL

PM301335 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 23 Apr 82 pp 10-11

[International affairs journalist V.A. Nizskiy interview with Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front: "Salvador Cayetano Carpio: 'Talks, or a People's War'; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Information from El Salvador has been severely reduced recently. And that is no accident. Since the March "elections," rightwingers have been jockeying for position at the helm. Meanwhile, an American spy ship packed full of electronic equipment is jamming the rebel radio station Venceremos around the clock and preventing Salvadorans and the world public from receiving truthful information.

That is why particular value is attached to the talk between international affairs journalist V.A. Nizskiy and Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the Supreme Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

People have nicknamed this guerrilla leader "Marcial" (Warrior). Formerly a bakery worker and a trade union and party leader, he joined the armed struggle when he realized that the butchers would understand no other language. Cayetano Carpio is the author of the book "Kidnappings and Torture Under a Cloak of Secrecy," which he wrote on the basis of his own tragic experience and whose title speaks for itself.

[Question] The Reagan government, in its propaganda, emphasizes that the problem of El Salvador is, it alleges, the result of the policy of "third countries." Are there any grounds for such assertions?

[Answer] The point is that the American Government is seeking to retain colonial domination over our people with the help of military tyranny, which Salvadorans have been fighting against for 50 years now. In 1932 our great leader Agustin Farabundo Marti raised the workers and peasants in the struggle for land and bread. Even then our people were living in intolerable conditions. The land was in the hands of an oligarchy. The population's living standard was among the lowest in the world. Probably only Haiti and Bolivia surpassed us in terms of infant mortality. Even today, 50 percent of Salvadoran children die of starvation before the age of 5.... I want to say that the struggle my people are waging is a struggle for the right to live.

We have not yet succeeded in overthrowing the tyranny of the ruling classes, but we are gradually gathering strength for a broad people's war against the repressive regime. And now that this struggle is nearing its culmination, the United States is resorting to flagrant interference. Washington and its propaganda apparatus seek to mislead world public opinion by asserting that the conflict in El Salvador has been imposed from outside. Such assertions could be regarded as simple ignorance. But they serve as a pretext for attacks on Cuba and for preparing aggression against Nicaragua. And, of course, the Soviet Union is declared to be the source of all evil in the world.

No. The cause of the conflict in El Salvador is exclusively internal in nature. It is the people's poverty, which we will put an end to at whatever cost. And we will do it with our own hands. The Salvadoran people, although they are few and peace-loving, can no longer tolerate oppression, poverty and genocide.

[Question] Who is taking part in your struggle?

[Answer] Virtually all the mass democratic organizations of the people. We are also striving to enlist in our ranks certain business circles and other strata of the population. The Salvadorans are a religious people. And it is very important that broad masses of believers and many priests who cannot tolerate poverty, hunger, injustice and repressions are taking part in the liberation struggle. On 24 March we marked with grief the anniversary of the murder by reaction of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, whose blood was mingled with the blood of ordinary peasants and workers.

We also have supporters in the army. Not all servicemen share the ideas of the top fascist hierarchy, which holds power in the army, and not all of them agree with its actions. For this, many young officers have been subjected to repressions. There have recently been more and more signs of demoralization among soldiers. Whole groups of them are coming over to our side, bringing their weapons. Recently in the 1st Infantry Brigade, which is billeted in San Salvador, 6 soldiers were shot for desertion and more than 40 were imprisoned.

[Question] Why did Washington resort to the farce of "elections"?

[Answer] In recent months internal contradictions in the camp of the U.S. puppets were exacerbated that the "classic" solution at that moment would have been another military coup. Rumors circulated that such a coup was being prepared by retired Major d'Aubuisson. He seemed too odious a figure for Washington, so the decision was then adopted to achieve the desired reshuffle in the state apparatus by manipulating ballots. What happened? He who was strongest got most votes. For instance, where the National Guard controlled the polling booths, naturally the Nationalist Republican Alliance, headed by d'Aubuisson, gained the most votes. Where the Christian Democrats were dominant in the municipalities, they took the lead. Incidentally, many of them were killed by d'Aubuisson's people during the election clashes. It was a merciless struggle for "votes."

As a result a regrouping of forces took place. D'Aubuisson's party, which came second, and the National Conciliation Party, which came third, together secured a majority of the votes and left the rightwing Christian Democrats behind. A serious problem had arisen. There was squabbling in the puppets' camp.

The Christian Democrats, for all their opportunism and willingness to help the fascist military, had miscalculated badly. Their maneuverings, instead of yielding dividends, led to the party's total isolation. Now the Christian Democrats' corrupt leaders, headed by Duarte, have been driven into a corner. If they share power with d'Aubuisson after stating a thousand times that they will have nothing to do "with that psychopath" and the head of the "death squads," they will be discredited in the eyes of Christian Democrats in other countries. But if they do not agree to govern together with the ultraright coalition, their defeat will be tantamount to political death. They will be regarded as a useless tool cast on the garbage heap by the country's ruling classes.

Nobody is now trying to conceal the Reagan administration's overt political and military direction of all these maneuvers. The American Embassy in San Salvador was virtually a command post for the election farce and is now a coordination center. It is no exaggeration to say that the U.S. Embassy is El Salvador's presidential palace today. The future government could move there without embarrassment: The whole world knows who manipulates all these rightwing groups, and from where.

[Question] What is the program for Salvadoran patriotic forces?

[Answer] Their program is based on the principles of social justice and envisages radical reforms. The new social structures must accord with the interests of the vast majority of our long-suffering people.

In the existing situation we have elaborated a plan for seeking peaceful solutions. Naturally, we will only reveal the specific content of our proposals at the conference table. We see it as the aim of the talks to elaborate formulas permitting the attainment of a fitting, just political solution in the people's interests. Of course, we will not renounce our democratic and revolutionary ideals. We will continue to pursue the policy we followed before the elections: to continue the people's war while being prepared to begin talks for the sake of attaining peace.

Last year, after the January offensive by national liberation front fighters, an attempt was made to convince the world public that the guerrilla movement had been routed and that it would take only a few operations by the junta's army for the "conciliation" process to be completed in the country. But ever since the March elections this year very perceptible blows have been struck by the rebels. In recent weeks revolutionary forces have stepped up their offensive combat operations and are winning new, important strategic and political positions. We are supported by the population in the cities and rural regions. There is no force capable of halting the revolutionary movement in El Salvador.

And Washington understands that. The ostentatious bravado of U.S. reactionary circles is now intended, in fact, to mask their despair and legitimize possible direct aggression against the Salvadoran people in the guise of assistance to a "legally elected" government. That is why we appeal to all peoples of the world: Do not allow imperialist propaganda to lull your vigilance. Strengthen your solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle and expose imperialist plans for aggression against El Salvador.

The Salvadorans value highly this solidarity with our struggle throughout the world. And we thank the American people for their actions against the Pentagon's interventionist plans. Our people do not want war, and this is reflected in the positions of the patriotic forces, which are seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict. But in the face of Washington's refusal to begin talks and stop the acts of aggression and interference, we will step up the military and political offensive.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM VIEWS JUNE ELECTIONS

LD041032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium held a routine meeting today in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The question of progress in preparations for elections to local soviets of people's deputies and to rayon and town people's courts which are to take place on 20 June this year was examined. There was also a discussion of the question of further development of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the highest organs of state power of socialist countries, as well as other questions.

CHANGES IN LITHUANIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU

WA271500 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The fifth plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 16 April. The plenum discussed the question "The Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Further Strengthening the Ideological, Political, International and Atheistic Education of School Pupils in Light of 26th CPSU Congress Resolutions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions Set Forth in His Speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and in His Speeches at the Ceremonies in Uzbekistan." L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, also spoke and a corresponding resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

Organizational questions were also discussed. The plenum released A. Yakaytis from his duties as head of the Communist Party Central Committee's Science and Educational Institutions Department in connection with his transfer to other work. V. Baltrunas was confirmed as head of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee's Science and Educational Institutions Department.

The plenum released V. Baltrunas from his duties as candidate member of the Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum transferred P. Ignotas from candidate member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. The plenum selected P. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, as candidate member of the Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

V. Konovalov, sector head of the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department took part in the work of the plenum.

CORRECTION TO TELEVISION COVERAGE OF MAY DAY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "May Day Celebrations Reported Throughout USSR" and subtitled "Television Coverage," which was published in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT for 3 May on page R 1: On page R 2, the fifth line of the second paragraph should read "...Ogarkov, Marshal Kulikov, Army, General Yepishev and other unidentified...." [changing Yepishev's title to "Army General"]

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET NATURAL GAS RESERVES

LD040838 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The surveyed natural gas reserves in the Soviet Union now run into 34 trillion cubic metres, the newspaper PRAVDA reports today. Western Siberia accounts for more than 27 trillion.

The national economy is annually supplied with 200,000 million cubic metres of gas, but now this is not enough, the newspaper stresses. Five major western Siberia [as received] -- the centre trunk gas pipe lines and also the export Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline are to be commissioned in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). The Soviet Union will receive in the next few years a 1,000 million cubic metres of gas every day from west Siberian fields.

Leonid Brezhnev described the construction of transcontinental trunk-lines as the pivotal construction projects of the five-year plan period.

Jan-Apr Plan

LD010108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The gas industry has overfulfilled the January-April plan. The national economy has already received more than 3.5 billion additional cubic meters of this valuable fuel and chemical raw materials. Rates of development of the industry are fairly high -- 7 percent compared with the same period of last year. The main growth in extraction, as in the last 5-year plan, comes from deposits in west Siberia.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT EXAMINES 1ST QUARTER RESULTS

PM040741 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- A 26 April session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers examined the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR state budget for the first quarter of 1982.

The session noted that the RSFSR working people, implementing the 26th party congress decisions on the basis of broadly mounted socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR, had ensured the republic's further economic and social development in the first quarter.

The plan for the sale of industrial output and the production of many very important types of articles and consumer goods has been overfulfilled. The volume of industrial production on RSFSR territory increased 1.5 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year, and the average daily output of production rose 2.3 percent. Over 90 percent of the increase in industrial output was obtained through increased labor productivity.

Agricultural workers performed a great volume of agricultural work and, in the main, completed preparations for spring sowing. Spring field work is underway in a number of the republic's rayons. The material and technical base of agriculture has been considerably strengthened, especially in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Other sectors of the national economy have enjoyed further development too.

Measures have been implemented to further improve the working people's material well-being and cultural living standard. Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade increased, and the sale of consumer services to the population rose 5 percent. On the basis of state capital investments a total of 4.9 million square meters of housing has been commissioned and many new schools, hospitals, polyclinics and other social, cultural and consumer amenities have been built.

At the same time the session recorded serious shortcomings in meeting plan targets. Many enterprises and organizations failed to cope with plans for commissioning fixed capital, for labor productivity growth and for introducing new equipment.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on RSFSR ministers and department leaders, the autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms -- guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee's November (1981) plenum and the proposals and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches -- to formulate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings and to make up the lag which has been allowed to occur in fulfilling the first-quarter plan for the production and deliveries of output, freight shipments and other indicators.

Special attention was directed to the need to mobilize existing reserves to improve production efficiency and quality of work, to ensure the concentration of capital investments on the construction of the most important projects nearing completion, to promptly commission and make fuller use of production capacities, to intensify work on the strictest saving and rational use of raw, fuel and energy and other material resources, to strengthen state and labor discipline and to seek out additional opportunities to increase to the utmost the output of high-quality consumer goods.

It is incumbent on the RSFSR Agricultural Ministry, RSFSR Fruit and Vegetable Farming Ministry, the RSFSR Procurement Ministry, the RSFSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Ministry, the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms to ensure the organized completion of the livestock wintering period and the changeover to the grazing period, an increase in productivity, an increase in the production of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other livestock products, the unconditional fulfillment of the state plan for their purchases and also a considerable increase in 1982 fodder production. The repair of all agricultural machines must be completed and the stocks of fuel and lubricants necessary for carrying out spring sowing must be created in a short space of time. It is important to carry out spring field work promptly and to sow all agricultural crops to a high agrotechnical standard, to improve the use of irrigated and drained lands and to organize the appropriate care of the crops.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers also outlined other measures aimed at improving the work of RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges adopted for 1982.

M.S. Solementsev, candidate member of the Politburo the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

CPSU CC ENDORSES KHARKOVSKAYA OBLAST INITIATIVE

LD031706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has endorsed the initiative of collectives of the construction, assembly and design organizations and enterprises of the tractor and agricultural machine-building industry of Kharkovskaya Oblast for launching a competition for the ahead-of-schedule completion of capital construction plans and tasks for the completion and assimilation of production capacities and cultural and domestic projects. This will make it possible to complete this year the construction of designed capacities for the output of T-150K tractors at the Kharkov tractor works and those enterprises in the oblast which cooperate with it, to raise the proportion of construction and assembly work carried out in accordance with the team contract method to 55 percent, to save no less than 150 tons of rolled metal during construction, 450 tons of cement and 430 cubic meters of timber products.

It was recommended that the central committees and communist parties of the union republics, and the party's kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms should disseminate this initiative, and the editorial offices of central and local newspapers were instructed to regularly publicize the progress of fulfillment of the tasks for speeding up the construction and modernization of agricultural machine-building enterprises which were adopted by the working people of Kharkovskaya Oblast and other krays and oblasts of the country, and the experiences of foremost collectives and production innovators in developing competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee will be published in the press.

GOSPLAN DEPUTY BIRYUKOV WRITES ON FUEL ECONOMY

PM301419 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 April, the Morning Edition, publishes an article on page 2 under the rubric "The Economy Should Be Economical" and the heading "How Can We Reduce Fuel Expenditures in Transport?" The 2,500-word article by V. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, outlines plans for reducing fuel expenditures in transport in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

While noting that rail and pipeline transport will be expanded since they are the most economical methods, Biryukov states that there are reserves for reducing fuel consumption in all forms of transport. Road transport fuel expenditures can be reduced by making greater use of diesel trucks, improving tire design and ensuring that vehicles are in a good state of repair, he says. "In the current 5-year plan automotive transport fuel expenditures should be reduced by approximately 13 million tons," he states, going on to point out that privately owned passenger cars should be designed with the aim of saving fuel.

The article goes on to discuss fuel saving in other types of transport. The expanded use of electric locomotives, improved diesel locomotive design and other measures "will make it possible to stabilize rail transport fuel expenditures while at the same time increasing the speed of passenger and freight trains." Measures in maritime shipping will ensure that "expenditure of fuel per unit of transport work in the current 5-year period will fall by a further 4 percent," while the corresponding figure for river transport will be 2.6 percent. While recognizing that air transport is very energy-intensive, Biryukov points out that it is nonetheless convenient and claims that by fitting aircraft with twin-duct turbofan engines, making more extensive use of wide-bodied aircraft and improving aircraft operation, it will be possible to reduce air transport's energy-intensiveness.

Finally Biryukov emphasizes the importance of continuous forms of transport, notably conveyor systems in mines, as a more economic alternative to automotive transport. There are broad opportunities for reducing fuel expenditure, he concludes, "but for this it is essential that every transport ministry and every ministry and department which has transport facilities be constantly concerned about this problem. The reserves here are great and they must be vigorously realized."

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION -- Various measures are being taken to protect the environment in the Armenian SSR. One of the most recent measures is the move to increase the water level of Sevan. Due to the operation of the Arpa-Sevan water pipeline in 1981, the quantity of water in Sevan increased by 250 million cubic meters. There is also a plan to transport 200 million cubic meters of water from Vorotan and an additional 20 million cubic meters of water from Arpa to Sevan. Due to the measures taken, Sevan will receive 470 million cubic meters of water annually. The water volume of Sevan by 1985 will increase by 1.2 billion cubic meters. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 27 Apr 82 GF]

ARMENIAN CANNED FOOD FACTORY -- The canned food factory in Yerevan has exported R1.7 million worth of products over the scheduled plan during the past 4 months. The factory is increasing its production and improving the quality of its exported products. [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 82 GF]